MUSHROOM SAFETY

A Guide For Beginners

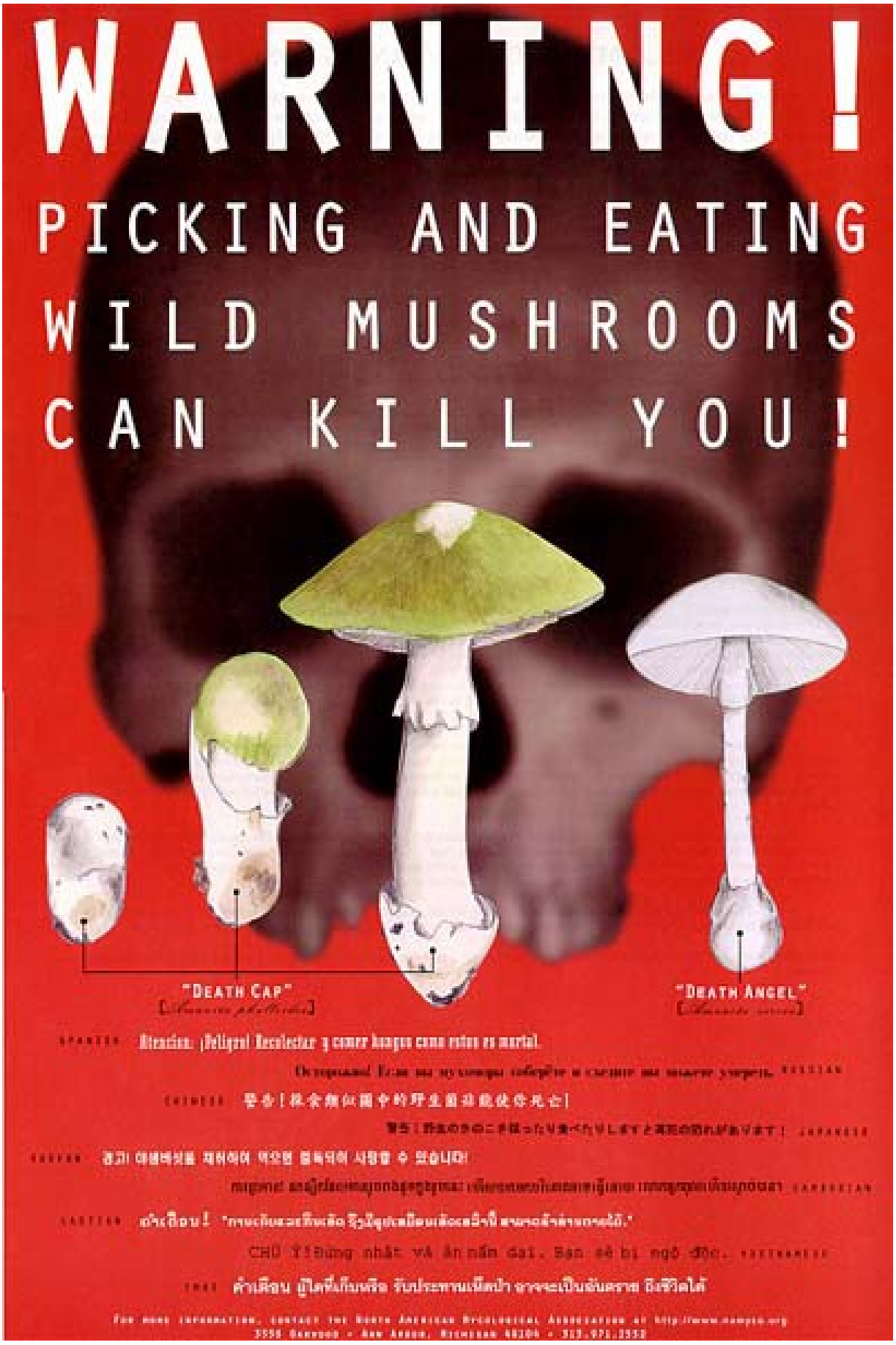


Compiled by

Benjamin S. Wilbur, M.D., Ph.D.

Disclaimer:

- **This is not an official guide to wild mushroom foraging. Every effort has been made to provide the most accurate and up-to-date information. However, this guide is not a replacement for official field guides and other reference materials regarding mushroom and foraging for wild mushrooms. Please do your own research before you pick up and consume any wild mushrooms.**
- **This guide cannot replace the advice of expert professionals medical or mycological.**
- **In the case of suspected poisoning immediately contact the appropriate authorities (Local Poison Control as outlined in this guide).**
- **If you choose to eat any mushroom listed here or not, you do so at your own risk.**

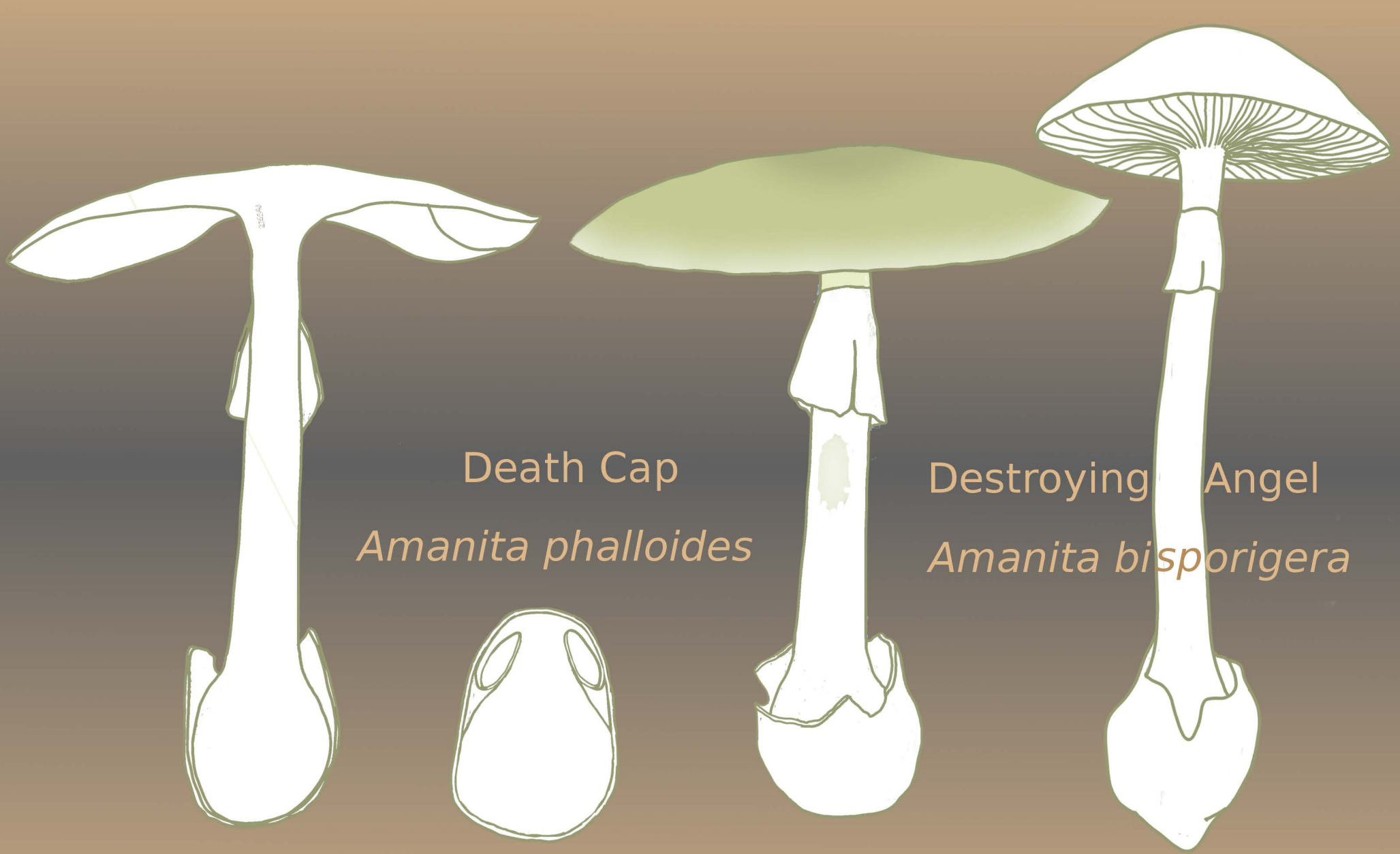


NAMA Warning Poster

WARNING!

POISONOUS MUSHROOMS !

DON'T MAKE A DEADLY MISTAKE!



KNOW YOUR MUSHROOMS

hongos venenosos **nấm độc** **毒キノコ** **毒蘑菇**

ядовитые **tгрибы** **유독 버섯** **เห็ดพิษ**

North American Mycological Association

www.namyco.org

Poison Control: 800-222-1222 (US)
http://www.aapcc.org/ (US) **www.capcc.ca/ (Canada)**

WARNING



Oregon Poison Center 1-800-222-1222

Sponsored by: Oregon Mycological Society, www.wildmushrooms.org

IN A POISONING EMERGENCY

Contact your nearest

Poison Control Center

In the USA

http://www.aapcc.org

POISON Help 1-800-222-1222

or

In Canada

http://www.capcc.ca

Or Call 911.

Poison Control at your fingertips.

Text POISON to 797979

to add Poison Control as a contact in your mobile phone.



BE PREPARED ANYTIME & ANYWHERE WITH #POISONHELP

POISON Help 1-800-222-1222 PoisonHelp.org

Safety Advice for Collecting Wild Mushrooms

Every mushroom is “edible”, however, some only ONCE!

A Czech adage warns that "všechny houby jsou jedlé, ale některé jenom jednou." Translated, that **"every mushroom is edible, but some only once."** Some mushrooms are deadly or extremely hazardous when consumed. Some that are not deadly can nevertheless cause permanent organ damage.

Common safety advice includes:

- Join a mushroom club/society so you can learn from others more experienced mushroom gatherers in your area. Mushroom collection is best done in groups as a team sport. Obtain copies of books/publications on mushrooms identification, edibility, local poisonous varieties, and recipies.
- Only positively identified mushrooms should be eaten. Some edible mushrooms are very similar in appearance to poisonous kinds and may grow in the same habitat. Be sure of your identification. Eat only kinds known to be edible. No mushroom should be eaten unless edibility is absolutely certain. Assume that all mushrooms are poisonous until proper identification is made. Even at that point, eat at your own risk!

If in DOUBT, Throw the Mushroom OUT!

- Eat only mushrooms in good condition. As the fruiting body starts to decay it becomes increasingly difficult to positively identify.
- Do not eat mushrooms raw. Mushrooms need to be identified a second time during preparation and to cook them unless it can be verified that the species can be eaten raw
- Some mushroom types should not be combined
- Familiarity with information about deadly mushrooms that are look-alikes of edible ones, as "deadly twins" differ regionally.
- When picking mushrooms in an unfamiliar region, e.g. in a foreign country or in an area a considerable distance from one's usual foraging sites, to exercise great caution even with mushrooms that are positively identified as edible based on prior experience. Mushroom guides explaining local species should be studied thoroughly.
- Don't experiment. Retain a sample of any mushroom consumed in case of poisoning for analysis and positive identification by authorities.
-

There are old mushroom hunters and there are bold mushroom hunters, but there are no old, bold mushroom hunters.

- Do NOT gathering mushrooms that are difficult to identify. This applies especially to the mushrooms of the genus *Amanita* and *Cortinarius* and "little brown mushrooms" (LBMs).

Mushroom Little Brown,
Throw it DOWN!

- Eat only a small amount the first time; even morels, generally considered to be excellent, may cause illness in some persons. If you do eat a mushroom you've picked, save a sample. In case you become ill, the sample can be used to determine if the mushroom caused your illness.
- Eat only one kind at a time. Do not eat large amounts. Consuming only a small amount the first time a new “edible” species is tried. People react differently to different mushrooms, and all mushroom species can cause an adverse reaction in a few individuals, even the common champignon.[1]

Edible vs. Poisonous Myths

- Poisonous mushrooms tarnish a silver spoon. **False**
- If it peels, you can eat it. **False**
- All mushrooms growing on wood are edible. **False**
- Mushrooms that squirrels or other animals eat are safe for humans. **False**
- All mushrooms in meadows and pastures are safe to eat. **False**
- All white mushrooms are safe. **False** (In Ohio, the most common "deadly" mushrooms are white.)
- Poisonous mushrooms can be detoxified by parboiling, drying or pickling. **False**
- **There is no test or characteristic to distinguish edible from poisonous mushrooms.** Only careful identification, and consultation with more experienced mushroom gatherers can help prevent potentially deadly mistakes.

Tools and Equipment

- Dress for the weather, the sturdy walking or hiking shoes is the best for sometimes the slippery, muddy, or rocky terrains.
- A sharp knife or trowel to cut or dig up mushrooms.
- A stick to examine the leaves covering the ground.
- A basket or container to collect delicate fungi (avoid plastic bags).
- A field guide with color pictures and descriptions for mushrooms identification.

Start with Non-Gilled Mushrooms

If you are not familiar with fungi species yet, start from dense-fleshed and non-gilled mushrooms. The gilled mushrooms are the most difficult to identify. These include fungi with pores, spines, ridges, and domed caps.

Bolete

This is a brick-red, brown, or black capped species with a variable colored bulbous stem. It can be found in late summer and early in fall and has a smooth meaty texture with rich earthy flavor.



Bolete (Boletus Edulis)

Chanterelle

Chanterelle is available in the summer and fall. They are recognizable by a distinct inverted umbrella shape and ridges as opposed to gills. The best-known yellow chanterelle has a rich fruity aroma that makes them excellent when sautéed.



Chanterelle (Cantharellus Cibarius)

Hedgehog

Hedgehog is available from the mid-summer to fall. They are easy to identify by light-brown tooth-like spines and do not have any poisonous counterparts. These mushrooms are similar to chanterelle by its color and texture and can be sauteed or preserved.



Hedgehog (Dentinum Repandum)

MUSHROOM FORAGING 101

Whether you're venturing out to an old favorite spot, or searching for a new one, mushroom foraging is a great way to get outside and explore the outdoors. While going on the hunt can be a fun past time, it's extemely important to educate yourself so that you don't end up harvesting and eating a poisonous species by mistake. Although most poisonous species will just upset your stomach, some can cause hospitalization and even death.

If you're new to foraging, don't be disappointed if you come back empty handed at first - it becomes easier as you train your eye to spot different species of mushrooms. Foraging your own wild mushrooms can be a very rewarding activity, and an earthy complement to whatever you're whipping up in your kitchen that evening. The following mushrooms can be found across the U.S, but their habitat may vary. Happy hunting!

FORAGING TIPS

1. **KNOW YOUR TREES**
If you're able to tell the difference between a lodgepole pine and a Douglas fir, you're more likely to find a good hunting spot. Certain mushrooms tend to grow under specific trees, as well as on decaying wood.

2. **CHOOSE YOUR BAG CAREFULLY**
Mesh bags or even old onion bags are great for collecting. Mushrooms spread through the dispersal of spores, and the more spores that are dropped, the more likely it is that future mushrooms will grow.

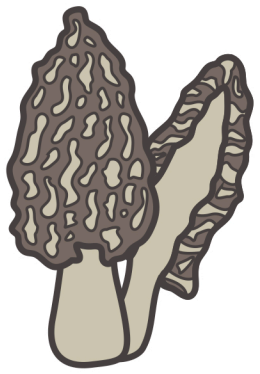
3. **BRING YOUR SMARTPHONE**
Many species of mushrooms such as morels and chanterelles often grow in the same location each year. If you find a sweet spot, drop a pin on your GPS so you can find them again next year.

4. **SAFETY FIRST**
Carry bear spray and be sure to check yourself for ticks. It's easy to get turned around in the woods, especially when you're looking at the ground, so carry a compass or GPS so you don't get lost!

5. **KEEP LONGEVITY IN MIND**
It may be tempting to pick every last mushroom you find, but by leaving a few in each location, you allow the remaining mushrooms to deposit their spores, which provides a better chance of enjoying them in the future.

6. **PROPER STORAGE**
Store fresh mushrooms in a sealed paper bag in your refridgerator. Mushrooms can also be frozen or dried so that you can enjoy your harvest well past the season's end.

Graphics and information by Carie Birkmeier, who is a certified wild mushroom identifier and former chef.



MORELS

morchella

Color: Brown, to grey, to golden
Shape: Cone shaped with pits and ridges.
Habitat: At the base of trees, in burn sites, location can be random
Qualities: Typically hollow
Poisonous Look Alikes?: YES

The elusive morel is one of the most sought after wild mushrooms. They have several poisonous lookalikes so take care when searching for this species. Solid or fuzz filled stalks and wrinkled rather than porous caps are telltale signs of a false morel. They can be found under trees, especially aspens and Douglas firs, as well as at burn sites. If you see a morel, there are likely more, so stop and scan the area before moving on.

Never eat a wild mushroom unless you're **100%** sure what it is.



OYSTERS

pleurotis

Color: White, to grey, to tan, to brown
Shape: Round to oblong
Habitat: On the sides of dead, decaying, or living trees
Qualities: Grow in shelf-like clusters
Poisonous Look Alikes?: NO

Oyster mushrooms are saphatrophic, meaning they live and feed off of other living matter. Because of this quality, you can often find them growing on the sides of trees, the contrast of their light flesh easily spotted against the dark bark. If you're hunting oysters, it may be helpful to bring a small saw along to aid in the removal of more mature, thicker mushrooms. Oysters can be found throughout the year.

Mushrooms make great homes for bugs, so be sure to wash them very well.



Chanterelles

cantharellus

Color: Commonly golden, rarely red
Shape: At maturity, funnel shaped
Habitat: At the base of trees, both hardwoods and conifers
Qualities: "Pseudo Gills"
Poisonous Look Alikes?: YES

Being mycorrhizal, chanterelles form a symbiotic relationship with trees, providing nutrients for each other. This also means that they can grow back in the same place each year. Chanterelles are found throughout the summer, with most fruiting in July. They posess pseudo gills, which are similar to gills, but are blunt and rounded rather than long and sharp. The jack-o-lantern mushroom is the most common poisonous lookalike, but they're more common in the East, and possess true gills.



Mushroom-Collecting.com

A New England and Eastern Canada Edible and Medicinal Mushroom Resource

Home

Mushrooms with Gills, Ridges or Teeth

Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*)

Black Trumpet *(Craterellus cornucopioides, C. cenerius, C. foetidus)*

Small Chanterelles *(Craterellus tubaeformis, C. ignicolor)*

Hedgehog *(Hydnum repandum, H. umbilicatum)*

Horse and Meadow Mushroom *(Agaricus arvensis, A campestris)*

Parasol Mushroom *(Macrolepiota procera)*

Shaggy Mane *(Coprinus comatus)*

(White) Matsutake *(Tricholoma magnivelare)*

Blewit *(Lepista nuda)*

Oyster Mushroom *(Pleurotus ostreatus, P. populinus)*

Mushrooms with Pores

King Bolete *(Boletus edulis)* ***Boletus variipes*** and other.

Rules for Collecting Mushrooms

Be sure to buy a good field guide such as National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Mushrooms (National Audubon Society Field Guide Series). Get more than one book.

1. Make a positive identification using more than one source wherever possible. Do not eat mushrooms with any features that contradict the description. Contact a mushroom expert or club if you are not sure. "When in doubt, throw it out!"

2. Only pick specimens with opened caps. Mushrooms can easily be misidentified in the button stage.

3. Keep your known edibles separate from unknown species. Any unknown mushroom is possibly dangerous.

4. Take notes on all important aspects of the environment including types of trees, plants, other fungi, soil, forest or land characteristics, and any other unusual aspects of the location. It's best to write it down and keep your notes with your finds.

5. Use every aspect of the physical structure for identification including a spore print. Spore prints should be made on black or white paper or glass.

6. Be able to distinguish a mushroom species from its close relatives and unrelated look-a-likes.

7. Learn what the deadly species look like and the symptoms of poisoning.

8. Avoid picking "little brown mushrooms" and difficult to identify or poisonous species like amanita, galerina, entoloma, and cortinarius. Beginners should also avoid lepiota, lactarius and russula species. Learn the basics of these genera so you can walk by them.

9. Never eat any bulbous based gilled mushroom growing from a sac or cup. Those are likely to be amanitas, many species of which, are deadly.

10. Avoid boletes with red or orange pores that stain blue. Blue staining mushrooms should always raise a caution flag although a few can be eaten. For beginners black staining mushrooms are best avoided too.

11. For beginners it's safer to start by collecting mushrooms with pores, teeth and ridges rather than gilled mushrooms.

12. Avoid polluted, treated, or sprayed areas. Weed-less lawns should be avoided. Fruit tree orchards should be avoided unless you know for sure they haven't been sprayed. Pesticide residues can remain in the soil for many years. Possibly decades. Lead arsenate stays in the soil even longer than the DDT that succeeded it.

Two Colored Bolete *(Boletus bicolor)*

Maitake *(Grifola frondosa)*

Chicken of the Woods *(Laetiporus sulphureus)*

Dryads Saddle *(Polyporus squamosus)*

Other Mushrooms

Morels *(Morchella esculenta, M. elata)*

Puffballs *(Calvatia gigantea, Calvatia cyathiformis,* others)

Lobster Mushroom *(Hypomyces lactifluorum)*

Aborted Entoloma *(Entoloma abortivum)*

Medicinal Mushrooms

Maitake *(Grifola frondosa)*

Reishi *(Ganoderma tsugae, G. lucidum)*

Turkey Tail *(Trametes versicolor)*

Chaga *(Inonotus obliquus)*

Artist's Conk *(Ganoderma applanatum)*

Collecting, Photographing and Cooking

Rules for Collecting

Collecting Tips

13. Don't pick next to busy, paved roadways. There could still be lead in the soil from leaded gasoline we used to burn and cadmium from tire rubber dust. On busy roadways pollution spreads from cars in a way similar to the dust cloud behind a cattle stampede.

14. Realize that there are no simple rules of thumb about edibility such as "if it stains a silver spoon...." or other generalizations.

15. Do not damage the environment. Avoid picking or knocking over mushrooms you don't intend to keep. Fill any holes in the dirt or duff so the underlying mycelium does not dry out or become damaged. It's best not to use a rake for finding matsutake. A good mushroom hunter leaves few traces behind.

16. Always cook your mushrooms thoroughly. There are bacteria in the outdoors and you could become ill from something entirely unrelated to the mushroom.

17. Only consume fresh specimens. Older specimens may be spoiling.

18. Chew them well and don't overdo it.

19. Try one new species at a time eating only a small amount at first retaining a sample of the new species in case of poisoning or allergic reaction. Just as some people can't eat, nuts, strawberries, shellfish or other foods, allergic responses to some mushrooms are certainly possible.

20. When fall rolls around and the hunting seasons begin, wear hunter orange in the woods at all times!

As with all rules and descriptions there are always exceptions. Size of mushrooms in particular can be quite variable. I have been puzzled on quite a number of occasions by mushrooms that were much larger than descriptions indicate. Every once in a while you will find 12 inch or larger boletes, horse mushrooms, oysters or others. I have learned that a 10 inch platterful or blewit is definitely possible. 2006 was a wet year and chanterelles commonly had 4-6 inch caps. It can throw you so realize that size can be much greater than field guide parameters suggest.

The chart below is from Wikipedia

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Little Brown Mushrooms (LBMs)

"Little brown mushrooms" (or LBMs) refers to any of a large number of small, dull-coloured agaric species, with few macromorphological uniquely distinguishing characteristics.[2] As a result, LBMs typically range from difficult to impossible for mushroom hunters to identify. Experienced mushroomers may discern more subtle identifying traits that help narrow the mushroom down to a particular genus or group of species, but exact identification of LBMs often requires close examination of microscopic characteristics plus a certain degree of familiarity or specialization in that particular group.



Inocybe lacera is a poisonous species of mushroom in the genus *Inocybe*. Its appearance is that of a typical "little brown mushroom": small, brown and indistinct. However, it is distinguishable by its microscopic features, particularly its long, smooth spores. As with many other spe

For mycologists, LBMs are the equivalent of LBJs ("little brown jobs") and DYCs ("damned yellow composites") that are the bane of ornithologists and botanists, respectively.

"Big white mushroom" (or BWM) is also sometimes used to describe groups of difficult to identify larger and paler agarics, many of which are in the genus *Clitocybe*.



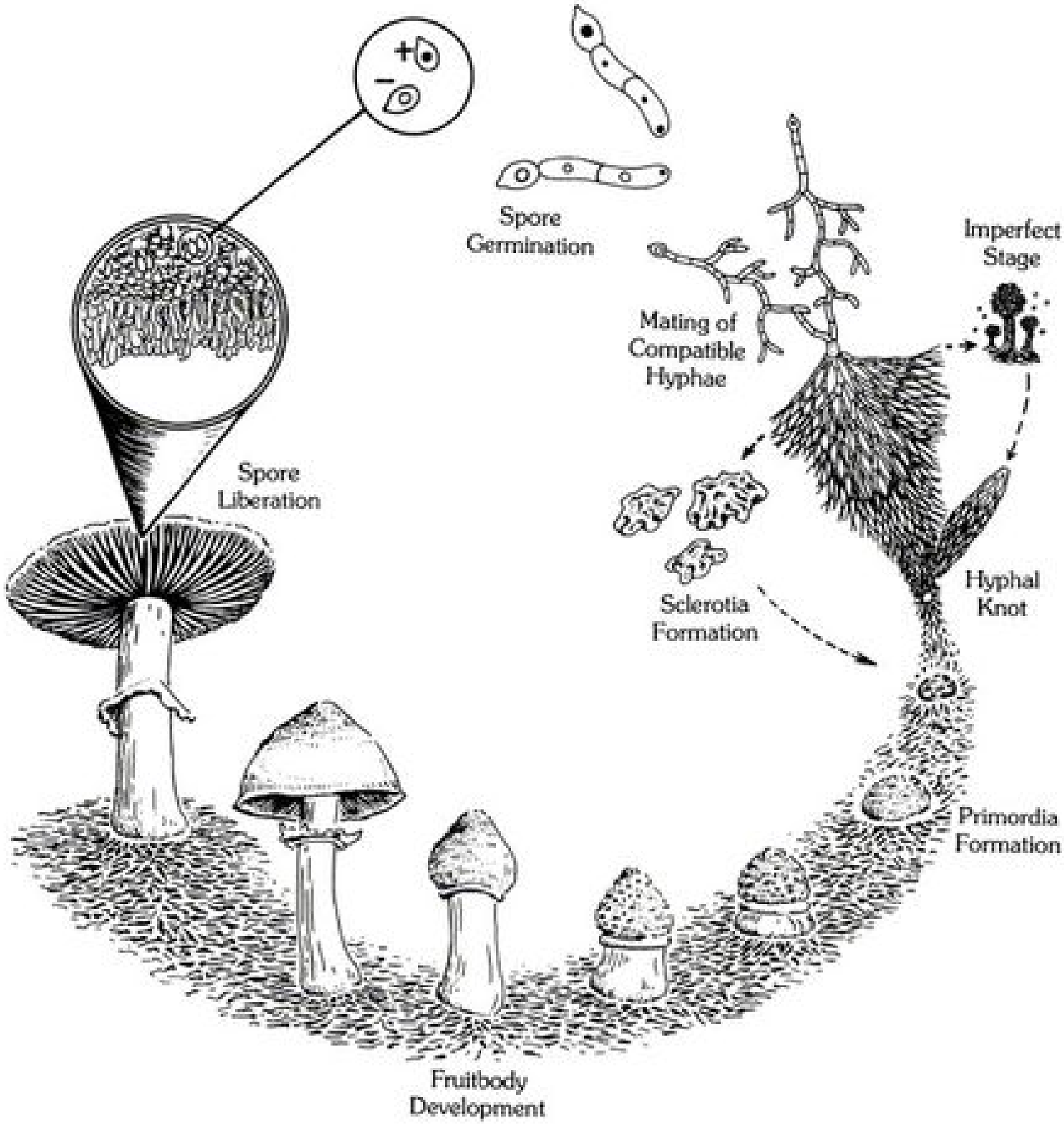
Amanita

The genus ***Amanita*** contains about 600 species of agarics including some of the most toxic known mushrooms found worldwide, as well as some well-regarded edible species. This genus is responsible for approximately 95% of the fatalities resulting from mushroom poisoning, with the Death Cap (Amanita phalloides) accounting for about 50% on its own. The most potent toxin present in these mushrooms is α-amanitin.

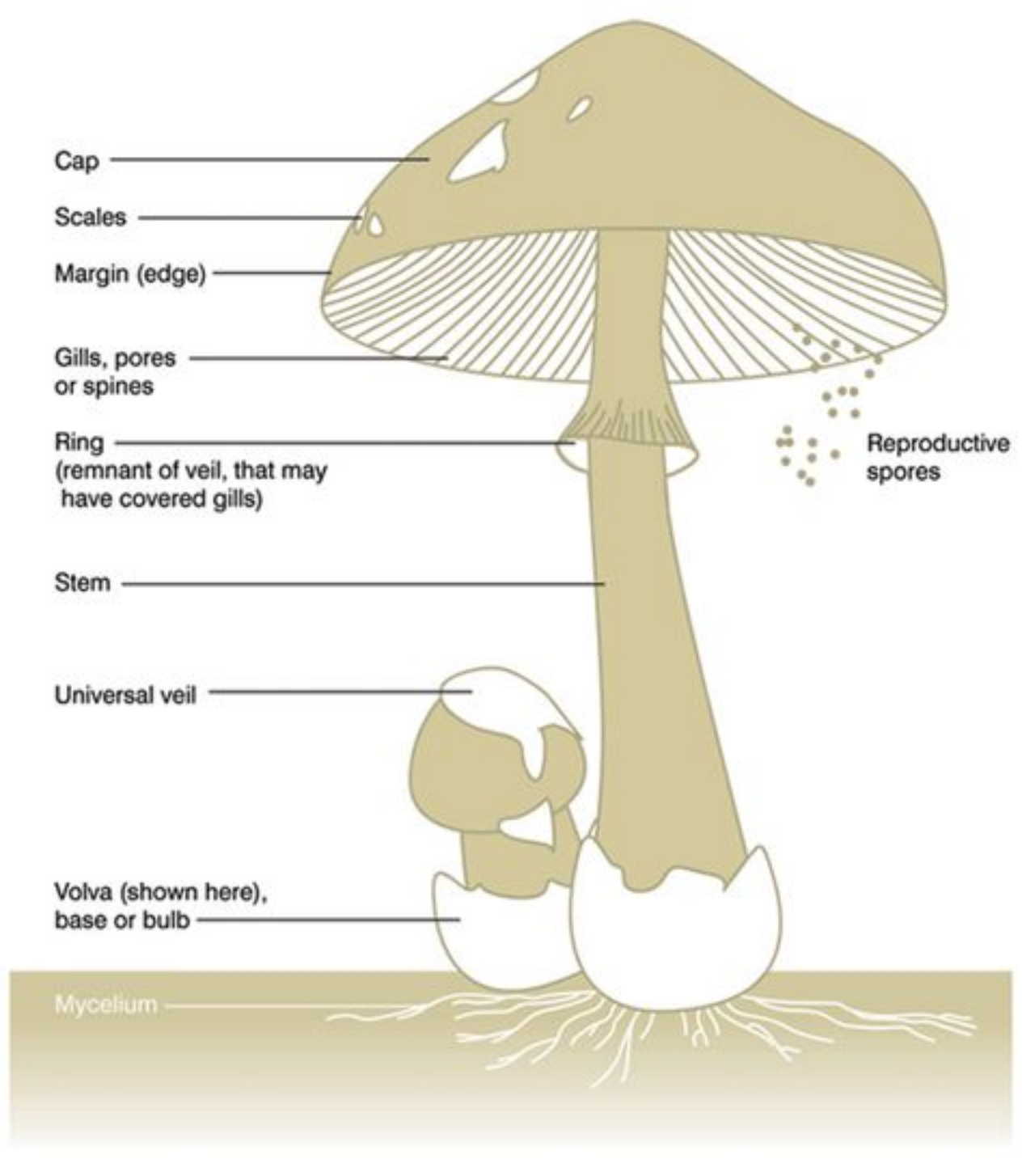
The genus also contains many edible mushrooms, but mycologists discourage mushroom hunters, other than knowledgeable experts, from selecting any of these for human consumption.

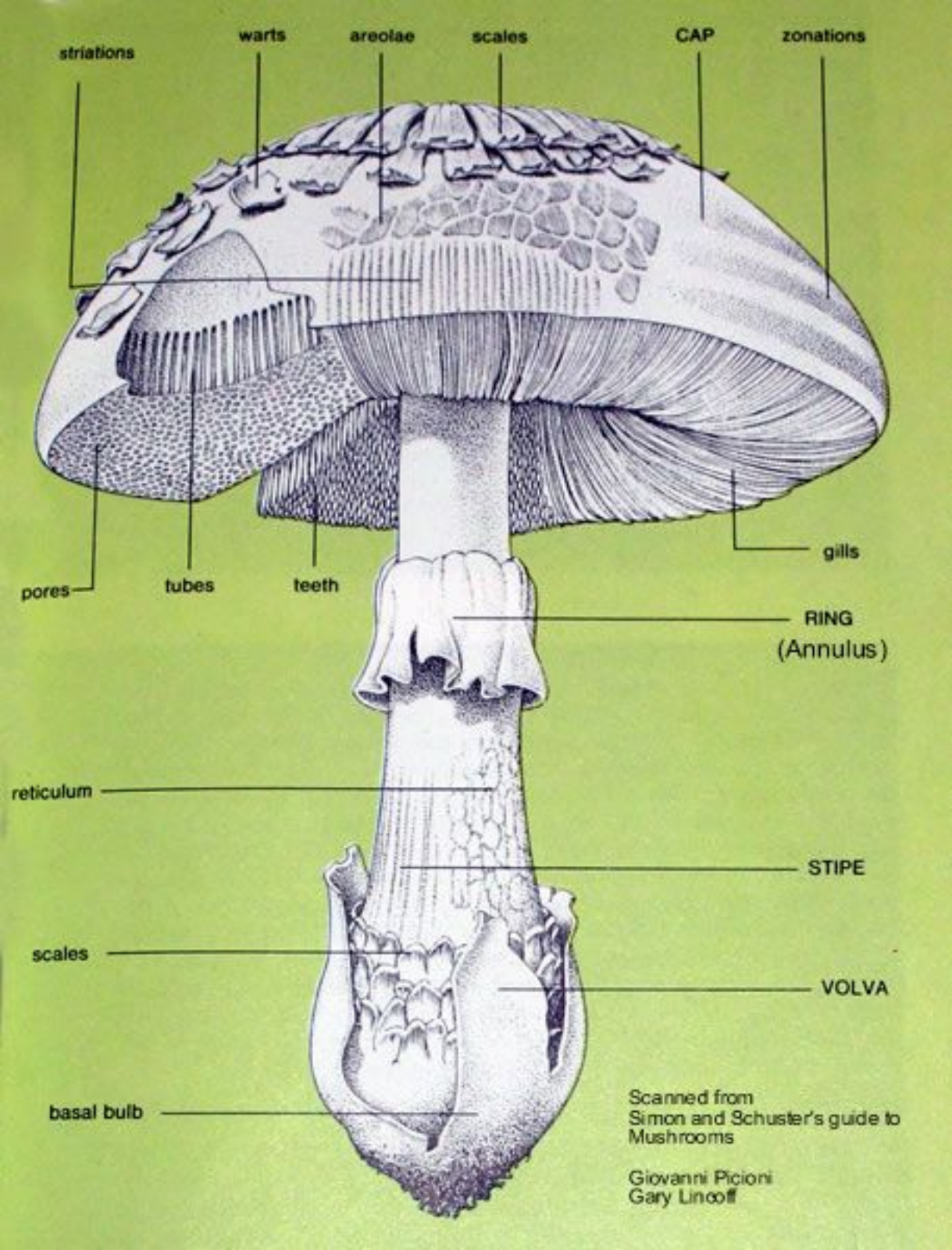
Members of genus *Amanita* cause 95% poisoning deaths!
Death Cap alone causes 50% poisoning deaths!!!

THE MUSHROOM LIFE CYCLE



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Cap
Scales
Margin (edge)
Gills, pores or spines
Ring (remnant of veil, that may have covered gills)
Stem
Universal veil
Volva (shown here), base or bulb
Mycelium
Reproductive spores



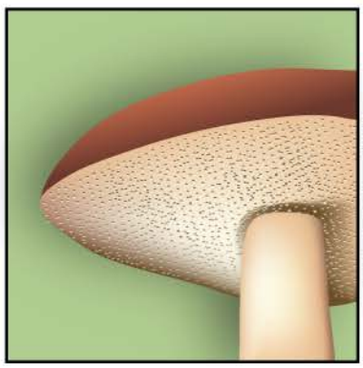
Scanned from
Simon and Schuster's guide to
Mushrooms

Giovanni Picioni
Gary Lincoff

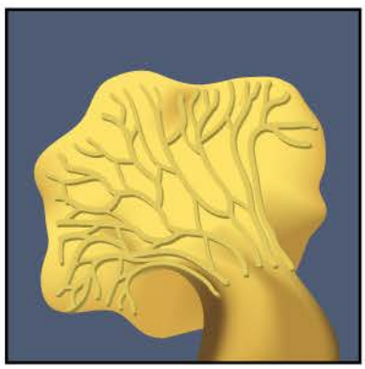
Spore-bearing surface under cap



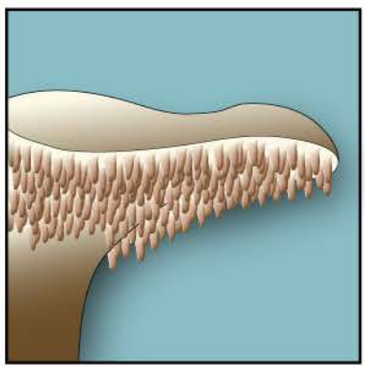
Gills:
wide and thin sheet-like plates radiating from stem



Pores:
many small tubes ending in a spongy surface



Ridges:
short, blunt elevated lines on stem and under cap



Teeth:
many small finger-like projections

Gill attachment



Adnate - gills widely attached widely to stem



Adnexed - gills attached narrowly to stem



Decurrent - gills running down stem for some length



Emarginate - gills notched immediately before attaching to stem



Free - gills not attached to stem



Seceding - gills attached, but breaking away from stem at margin (often older specimens)



Sinuate - gills smoothly notched and running briefly down stem



Subdecurrent - gills running briefly down stem

Cap morphology



Campanulate - bell-shaped



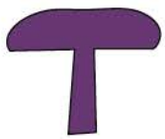
Conical - triangular



Convex - outwardly rounded



Depressed - with a low central region



Flat - with top of uniform height



Infundibuliform - deeply depressed, funnel-shaped



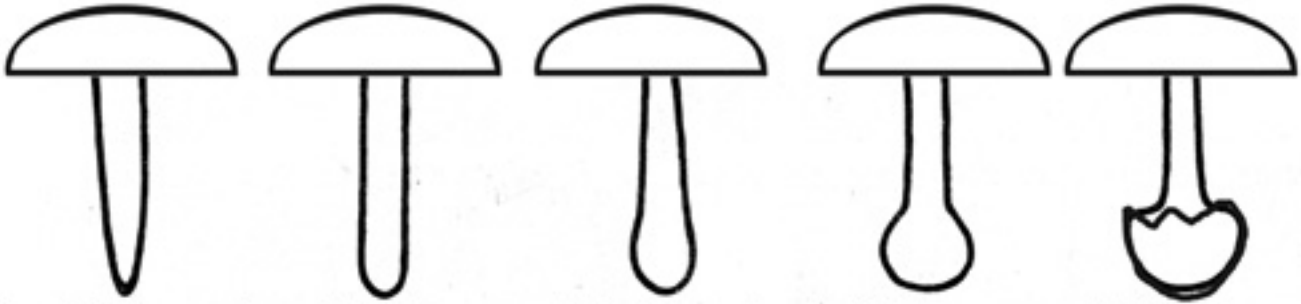
Ovate - shaped like half an egg



Umbillicate - with a small, deep depression

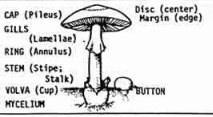


Umbonate - with a central bump or knob


Tapering toward base
Equal
Club-shaped
Bulbous
With cup

EASY GUIDE TO MUSHROOMS DESCRIPTIONS

Terms on this side are arranged in the order of mushroom descriptions used by most field guides. Thus it is easy to check a description or make notes on a collection of your own. These terms, plus many others, are arranged in alphabetical order on the reverse side.



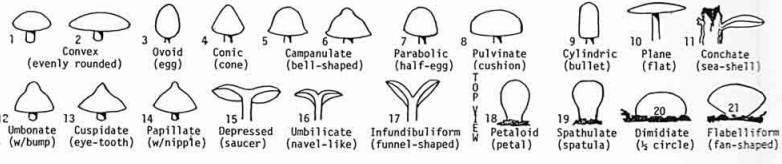
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Kit Scates
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Post Falls, Idaho 83854

Illustrated by Cindy Davis

I. CAP

A. SIZE: Several mature caps, smallest to largest, are measured for breadth at widest point; also height (only when taller than wide); then range of sizes is given.

B. SHAPE (YOUNG & OLD):



SHAPE OF MARGIN

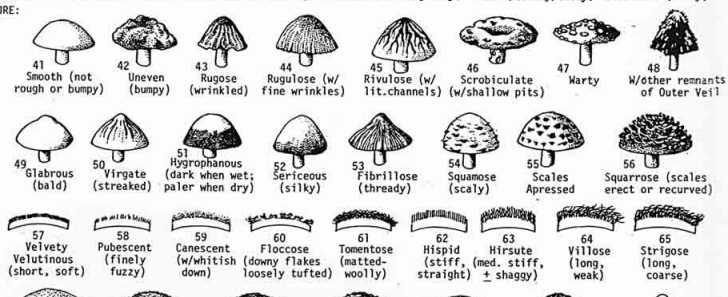


C. COLOR: First should come general color terms, then exact terms from a color book, if possible, for (1) young and old, (2) disc & margin, (3) background if different from fibrils, (4) changes on bruising, (5) wet & dry if hygrophanous.

D. SURFACE FEATURES:

(1) DRYNESS: (a) If dry: Shiny; Dull; Silky. (b) If not dry: Moist/lubricous/greasy; Viscid/sticky/tacky; Glutinous (slimy)

(2) TEXTURE:



E. CAP MARGIN:



F. CONTEXT (FLESH): 1. Color: moist or dry; under cuticle (if different)
2. Thickness: at disc and at margin
3. Texture: soft, spongy, firm, compact, rigid, brittle, corky, etc.
4. Latex color, changing after exposure?, taste, abundance

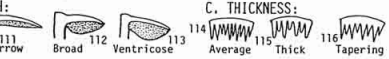
G. ODOR: & TASTE: None; Fruity; Lemony; Anise (licorice); Farinaceous (like fresh meal); Pungent; Nauseous; Nitrous; Earthy; Spermatic; Raphanoid (like radishes); Green corn; Almond Extract (benzaldehyde); etc. (immediate or later?): Mild; Bitter; Acrid (=puckery? astringent)/Peppery; Agreeable; Farinaceous (like fresh meal); etc.

II. GILLS

A. ATTACHMENT OF GILLS:

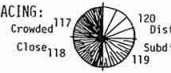


B. BREADTH:



C. THICKNESS:

D. SPACING:

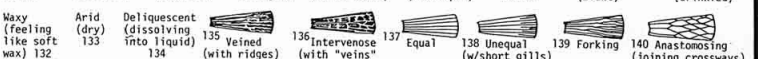


E. COLOR:
1. Young
2. Mature

F. EDGES:



G. MISC.



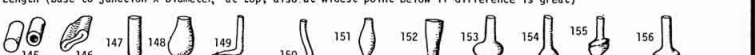
III. STEM

A. LOCATION: OF STEM:



B. SIZE: Length (base to junction x Diameter at top, also at widest point below if difference is great)

C. SHAPES OF STEMS,



BULBS & VOLVAS



D. COLOR & CHANGES: Same as cap, PLUS differences between base & apex, interior & exterior, bruises, etc.

E. SURFACE: Same as Cap, PLUS

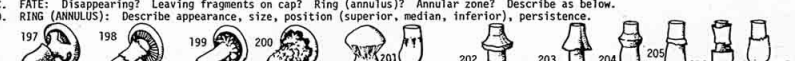


F. TEXTURE: Fragile; Pliable; Chalky; Rigid; Fibrous; Firm; Breaking with a snap, etc.

G. INTERIOR: Solid; Hollow; Tubular; Cavernous; Stuffed with pith (describe)

IV. PARTIAL (INNER) VEIL & REMAINS

A. COLOR
B. TEXTURE: Membranous (skin-like); Cortinate (cobwebby); Fibrillose (thready); Gelatinous (slimy)--See RINGS below.
C. FATE: Disappearing? Leaving fragments on cap? Ring (annulus)? Annular zone? Describe as below.
D. RING (ANNULUS): Describe appearance, size, position (superior, median, inferior), persistence.



V. UNIVERSAL (OUTER) VEIL & REMAINS

A. DESCRIPTION: (1) Texture; (2) Method of repturing; (3) Fate: disappearing? remnants where?
B. VOLVA: (1) Absent or present; (2) Size; (3) Shape, see above; (4) Color; (5) Texture

VI. MYCELIUM, RHIZOMORPHS, ETC.

Describe color and texture, etc.

VII. HABIT, HABITAT, PLANT ASSOC. & LOCATION

1. Single, solitary
2. Scattered (1-2 ft. apart)
3. Gregarious (growing in a group)
4. Caespitose (clustered, not joined)
5. Connate (fused at base)
6. Imbricate (overlapping)
7. In troops or rings

1. Terrestrial (on soil)—bare, burned, disturbed?
2. Lignicolous (on wood)—what kind of tree?
3. Humicolous (on humus, duff)—conifer, other?
4. Coprophilous (on dung)—what kind?
5. In grassy area—lawn, pasture, etc.?
6. In forest—conifer, hardwood, mixed?
7. Miscellaneous—moss, cones, needles, what?

1. With what kinds of tree or other plants?

1. Where? What mountain, creek, etc.? What county?

EASY GUIDE TO MUSHROOMS DESCRIPTIONS

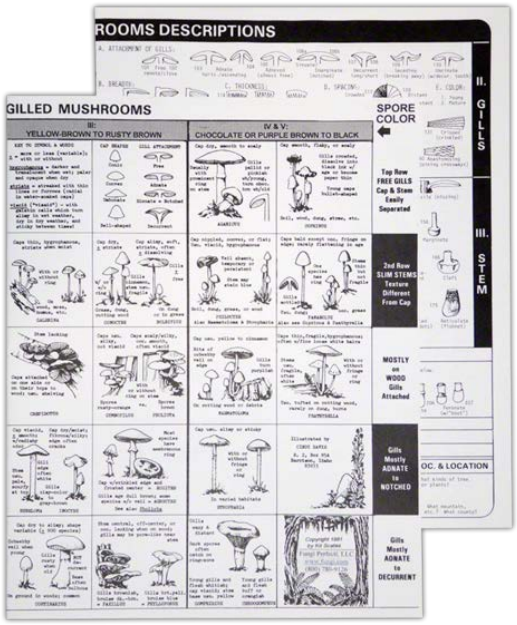
Numbers refer to illustrations on the reverse side. Additional terms not suitable for illustration are defined. Longer definitions are given to amplify a few difficult terms.

Abruptly bulbous: 153
Acrid: biting on the tongue
Acute: 129
Adnate: 103
Adnexed: 105
Agaric: any mushroom with gills
Alutaceous (color): light leather-colored; pale tan
Anastomosing: 140
Annular Zone: ring-like band on stem where partial veil was originally attached, often indicated by a change of color or texture or by a deposit of spores
Annulus: ring or band of skirt-like tissue encircling the stem after the partial (inner) veil breaks, 197-207
Apex (adjective, Apical): the top of the stem or cap, etc.
Applanate (of cap): flattened out or horizontally expanded
Appressed (of scales): 55, lying flat; ironed down
Arched: 26
Arcuate (of gills): shaped like the arc of a bow
Arid (of gills): dry, somewhat like parchment
Areolate: 71
Ascending: 104
Banded: 167
Broad (of gills): 112
Button: the very young stage of any mushroom
Caespitose: growing in clusters but not grown together
Campanulate: 5 & 6
Canescent: 59
Cartilaginous (of stem): tough-brittle, breaking with a snap, like cartilage or crisp celery stalks
Cavernous (of stem interior): with hollow chambers much like caverns
Chalky (of stem): breaking crossways much like chalk, without fibrous strings
Clavate: 148
Cleft: 166
Close: (of gill attachment, 102; of gill spacing, 118)
Collar: 160
Compressed: 146
Concentric (of rings or scales or zones): parallel circles with same center
Conchate: 11
Conic: 4
Connate (of stems): grown together
Context: flesh
Convex: 1 & 2
Coprophilous: growing on dung
Cortina (adjective, Cortinate): a partial veil composed of fine filaments like a cobweb
Costate: 172
Crenate: (of cap margin, 83; of gill edge, 128)
Crisped: 131
Crowded: 117
Cup: sack-like volva
Cuspidate: 13
Cuticle: the outermost covering layer of the cap or stem of a mushroom
Cylindric, Cylindrical: 9, with sides essentially parallel
Decurved: 23
Decurrent: 107-108
Deliquescent (of gills): dissolving into liquid
Depressed: 15
Dimidiate: 20
Distant (of gill spacing): 120
Double ring: 197-200
Eccentric (of stem): 142
Emarginate (of gills) 106b
Entire: (of cap margin, 73; of gills, 123)
Equal: (of gills, 137; of stem, 147)
Eroded: (of cap, 78; of gills, 125)
Even: same as Entire, above
Fabaceous: like green peas or beans
Fairy Ring: an arc or circle of gilled mushrooms or puff-balls, growing from a mycelium that slowly enlarges outward from its center
Farinaceous: like freshly ground meal
Ferruginous (color): rusty red
Fibrillose: 53
Fibrous: 169
Fimbriate: 126
Flabelliform: 21
Flexuous: 150
Floccose: (of cap, 60; of partial veil, 200)
Forking: 139
Free: 101 & 102
Friable: 163
Fruiting Body: the term applied to the mushroom as opposed to the mycelium, which is the real plant
Fulvous (color): reddish-cinnamon-brown
Fungoid: pertaining to fungi; (of odor or taste) rather earthy, much like raw puffballs
Furfuraceous: 69
Fuscous (color): dark smoky purplish-brown
Fusiform: (of stem, 151; of bulb or volva, 164)
Genus (plural = Genera): A unit of classification consisting of one or more related species
Glabrous: 49
Glandular-dotted: 174b
Glaucous: (of cap) covered with a fine white bloom (like some grapes) that is easily rubbed off
Granular, Granulose: (of cap, 68; of volva, 161)
Granular Rash: same as Glandular-dotted, above
Gregarious: growing in groups but not in clusters
Hairy: 81
Hirsute: 63
Hispid: 62
Hoary: (of surface) covered with dense whitish or grayish silky down
Hyaline: colorless, like water
Humicolous: growing on humus (duff of forest floor)
Hygrophanous: 51, taking up water so as to be darker and moister when wet, but paler and opaque when dry
Incurved: 24
Inferior (of ring) below the middle of the stem
Infundibuliform: 17
Intervenose (of gills): 136
Involute: 25
Lacerate: 80
Lacunose: 170
Lamellae: gills
Lateral: 143
Latex: a juice that may be clear, milky, or colored
Lignicolous: growing on wood
Longitudinally Striate: 171
Lubricous: with moist, soapy feel; greasy to the touch
Marginate: (of gills, 127; of bulb, 156)
Median (of ring): located about in the middle of the stem
Membranous: like a membrane--thin, soft, and pliable
Mycelium: the mass of fungal filaments which are the real plant
Napiform: 157
Narrow (of gills): 111
Oblique: 155
Obtuse: 130
Ochraceous, Ochre (color): dingy yellow to dull brownish yellow
Ovoid: 3, shaped like an egg, term used for solid objects
Pallid (color): of a pale, indefinite color
Papillate: 14
Parabolic: 7
Pellucid: translucent
Pendant: hanging
Peronate (of stem): 168 & 206-207, sheathed from below upward by remains of a universal veil, looking much like a boot or heavy sock
Persistent (of ring): enduring, not withering or disappearing
Petaloid: 18
Pith: central stuffing in some stems
Pileus: cap or corresponding structure like a head, etc.
Plane: 10
Plicate: 77
Pruinose: 66
Pseudorhiza: a root-like extension of the stem, going deep into the ground or other substrate
Pubescent: 58
Pulverulent: 67
Pulvinate: 8
Punctate: 174a
Radicating: 149
Raphanoid: resembling radishes
Remote: 101
Reticulate: 175
Revolute: 28
Rhizomorphs: "rootlets;" visible strands or cords of mycelium
Ribbed: 172
Rimose: 72
Ring Zone: same as Annular Zone
Rivulose: 45
Rounded (of bulb): 154
Rufous (color): dull red like the back of a red fox
Rugose: 43
Rugulose: 44
Saccate: 158
Scales appressed: 55
Scabrous (of surface): 173, rough with short rigid projections, looking something like a rasp
Scalloped: 83
Scattered: growing several inches to several feet apart, perhaps from same mycelium
Scrobiculate: 46
Scurfy: 69
Seceding (of gills): 109, breaking their attachment; (usually can be distinguished from truly free gills by torn bits on stem)
Serrate: 124
Serrulate: 124
Sericeous: 52
Sessile: 144
Sheathing: 159
Sinuate: 106a
Smooth (of surface): 41, not bumpy or rough in texture
Spathulate: 19
Species (singular & plural = species): a group of individuals agreeing in certain features which appear again in their progeny. (The exact definition of this term will probably be amended as more is learned, like many other terms.)
Split: 79
Squamose: 54
Squarrose: 56
Stellate: star-shaped
Stipe: mycological term for the stem or stalk
Striate: (of cap) 75, with minute radiating lines or furrows; (of stem) with minute lengthwise lines or furrows
Strigose: 65
Subdistant: 119, a relative term applied to gill spacing
Subperonate: 204 & 205
Sulcate: 76
Superior (of ring) located above the middle of the stem; in unopened button, attached to stem above margin of cap
Tapering (of shape): becoming narrower in the direction stated, (of gills, 116; of stem, 172)
Tawny (color): dull yellowish-brown; the color of a lion
Terete: 145
Terrestrial: growing on the ground
Tomentose: (of surface) 61 & 81, with woolly, tangled, matted hairs
Troops: growing in large numbers, closely spaced but not tufted
Truncate: with end seeming chopped off
Tuberculate (of surface): with projections like warts or knobs
Tuberculate-striate (of surface): with tubercles in lines (see Striate)
Tubular (of stem): round in cross section, with hollow center
Umbilicate: 16
Umbonate: 12
Uncinate: 110
Undulating: 82
Unequal: 138
Uneven (of surface): irregular, 42
Universal Veil: the tissue of variable texture that encloses the whole fungus in its button stages, usually breaking up in various ways during its development
Uplifted: 27
Veined, Venose: 135
Ventricose: swollen or enlarged in the middle (of gills, 113; of stem, 151)
Vinaceous: colored like red wine
Virgate: 50, streaked, usually by differently colored fibrils
Viscid (of surface): sticky
Warty (of cap, spores, etc.): 47, covered by small wart-like projections
Waxy (of gills): looking and feeling like soft candle wax
Zonate: 70

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Description

Catherine Scates is renowned as an educator and photographer. She has created two ingeniously designed overviews that demystify the terms used by mycologists by illustrating the essential features that distinguish mushroom genera. In these two guides, amateurs can quickly understand and match the most important features essential for identifying mushrooms. Combined with a good field guide, the path to accurate mushroom identification is made far easier. ***The Easy Guide to Mushroom Descriptions*** includes excellent drawings depicting the most important cap shapes, surface features, gill attachments, stem characteristics and veils common to the gilled mushrooms (One 8½ x 14 inch page). ***The Easy Key to Common Gilled Mushrooms*** covers the major genera as defined by macroscopic features. With this key, the beginner can quickly narrow the mushrooms in question to the most likely genus. (One 8½

x 14 inch page)

1

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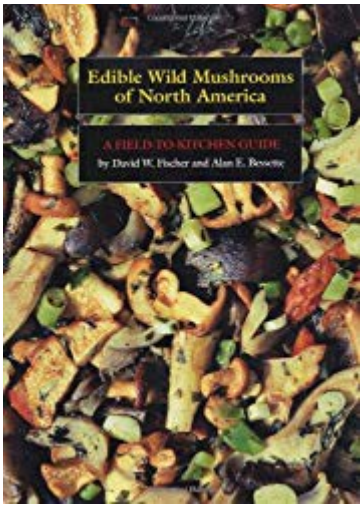
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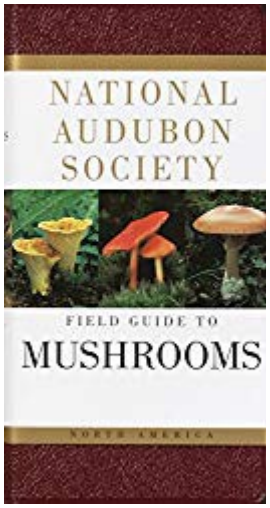
Field Guides

[Edible Wild Mushrooms of North America: A Field-to-kitchen Guide]



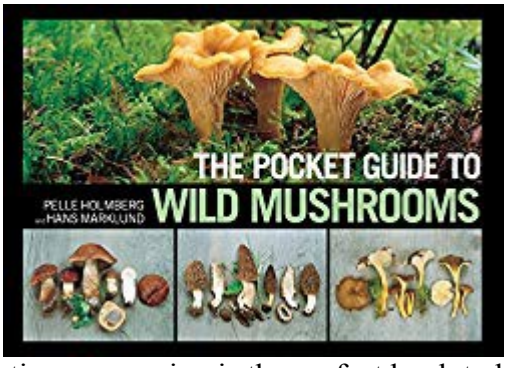
This field guide presents more than 100 species of the most delicious mushrooms, along with detailed information on how to find, gather, store, and cook. Over 70 recipes, ranging from soups and salads to casseroles, canapes, quiches, and even a dessert.

[National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Mushrooms]



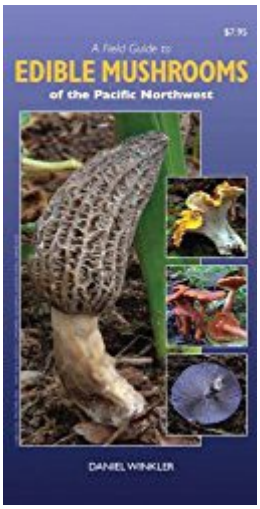
More than 700 mushrooms detailed with color photographs and descriptive text.

[The Pocket Guide to Wild Mushrooms: Helpful Tips for Mushrooming in the Field.]



This tiny companion is the perfect book to bring along when foraging for delectable fungi. Beautiful photographs adorn the pages with mushrooms in the wild as well as picked, showing them from a multitude of angles.

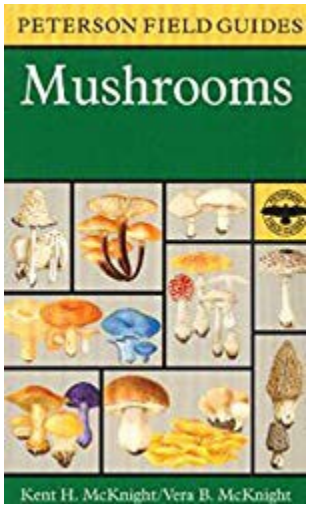
[A Field Guide to Edible Mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest]



A pocket-sized guide with full-colour photographs of mushrooms from Pacific Northwest.

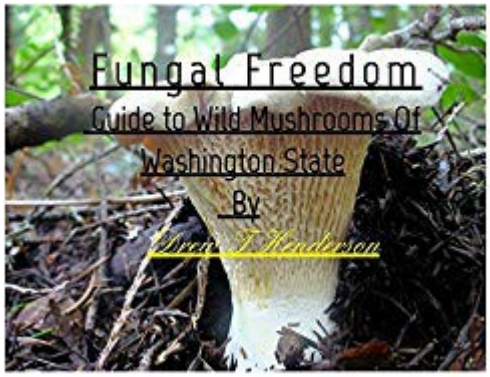
Discover boletes, chanterelles, matsutake, shaggy mane, cauliflower, candy cap and many other tasty wild mushrooms.

[A Field Guide to Mushrooms: North America]



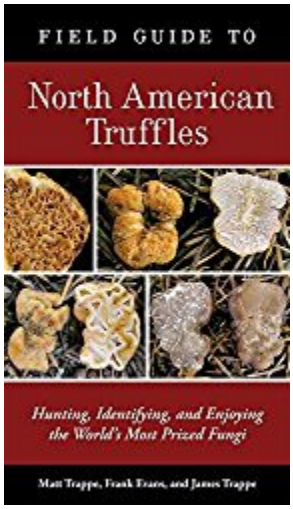
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[Fungal Freedom-A Guide To Wild Mushrooms Of Washington State.]



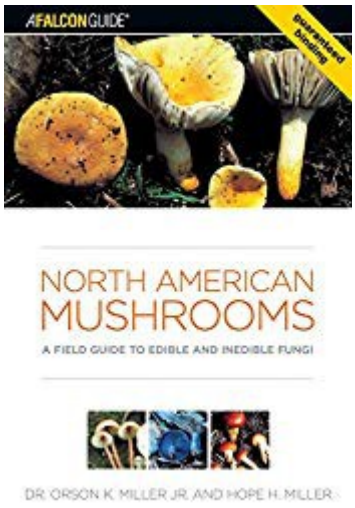
Covering nearly every genus of common Mushrooms, Fungi, Slime molds, mycoheterotrophic flowering plants and common host trees for fungi in Washington state.

[Field Guide to North American Truffles]



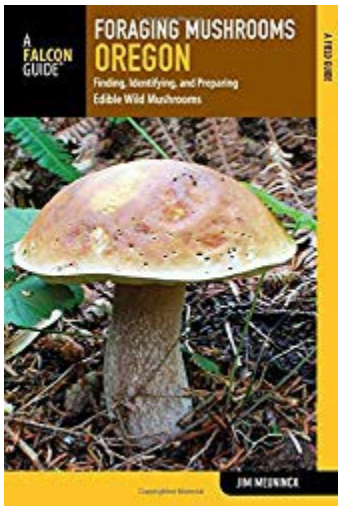
The second most expensive food in the world after saffron, truffles are treasured, coveted, and savored for their mysterious and exotic flavor.

[North American Mushrooms: A Field Guide To Edible And Inedible Fungi (Falconguide)]



North American Mushrooms is a field guide to more than 600 edible and inedible mushrooms.

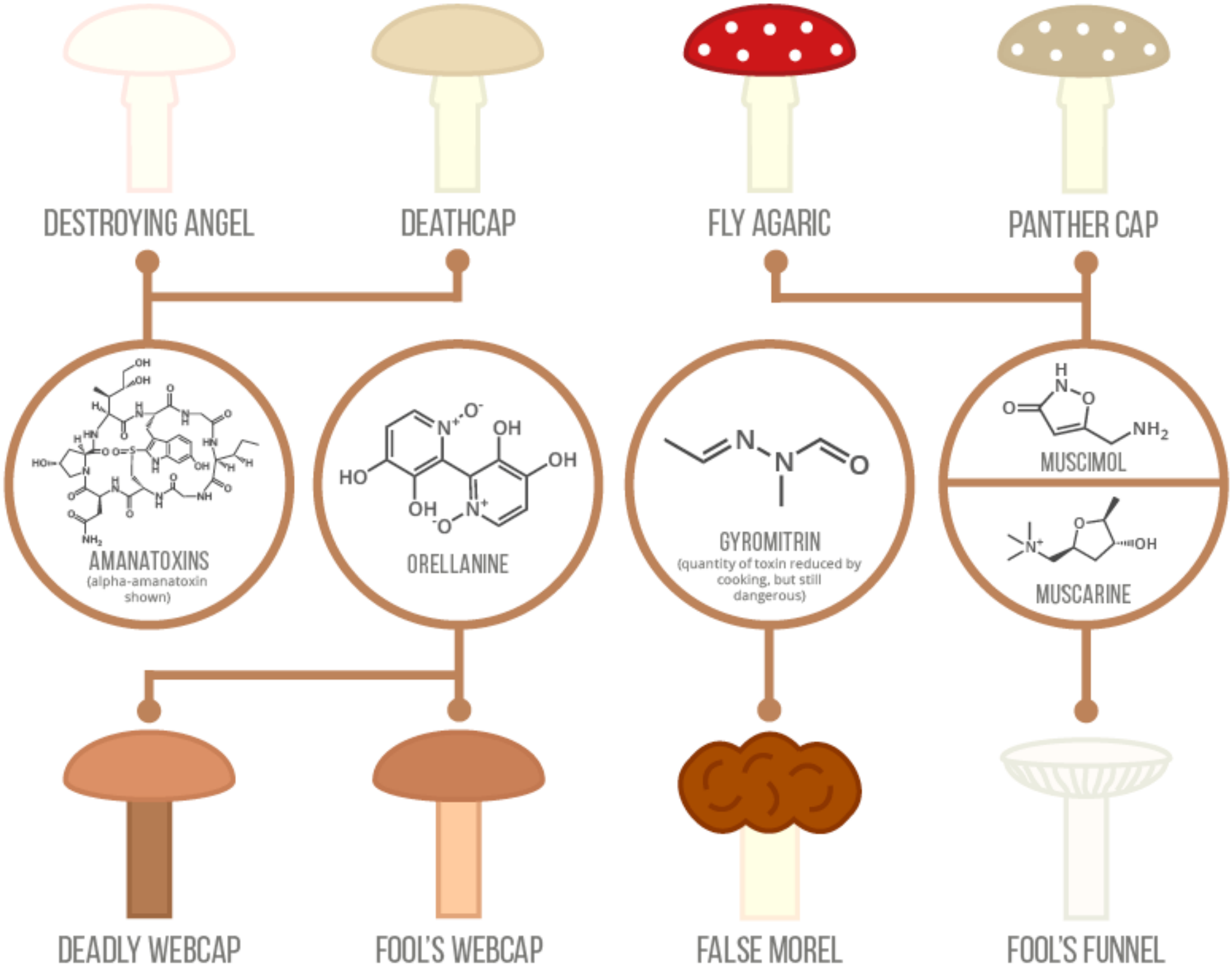
Foraging Mushrooms Oregon: : Finding, Identifying, and Preparing Edible Wild Mushrooms



Detailed descriptions of edible mushrooms; tips on finding and preparing.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MUSHROOM POISONS

Different varieties of mushrooms can contain a range of poisonous compounds. This graphic looks at the major poisonous compounds in a number of common poisonous mushrooms.



© Andy Brunning/Compound Interest 2015. Extract from "Why Does Asparagus Make Your Wee Smell? And 57 Other Curious Food and Drink Questions": **bit.ly/whydoesasparagus**

Know your Poisonous Mushrooms!



Deadly Gallerina
Gallerina marginata



Smith's Amanita
Amanita smithiana



Death Cap
Amanita phalloides



1. Jack-O'-lantern 2. False Morel 3. Sulpher Tuft 4. Autumn Skullcap 5. Deadly Witheap 6. False Champignon
7. Fly Agaric 8. Destroying Angel 9. False Parasol 10. Red pored Bolete

DEADLY MUSHROOMS
OF NORTH AMERICA

Death Caps (*Amanita phalloides*)

The photos on subsequent pages are of Death Caps. Please note the variability of cap color, size, and ornamentation. And use these photos to help you learn to recognize this most deadly mushroom.

Species Brief Description: The cap color is variable, but is typically olive-green with a metallic sheen. However, the cap color can be yellow green to yellow, grayish, brownish or even pure white. The cap often appears to have dark fibers, but these are due to narrow bands of pigment rather than actual fibers.

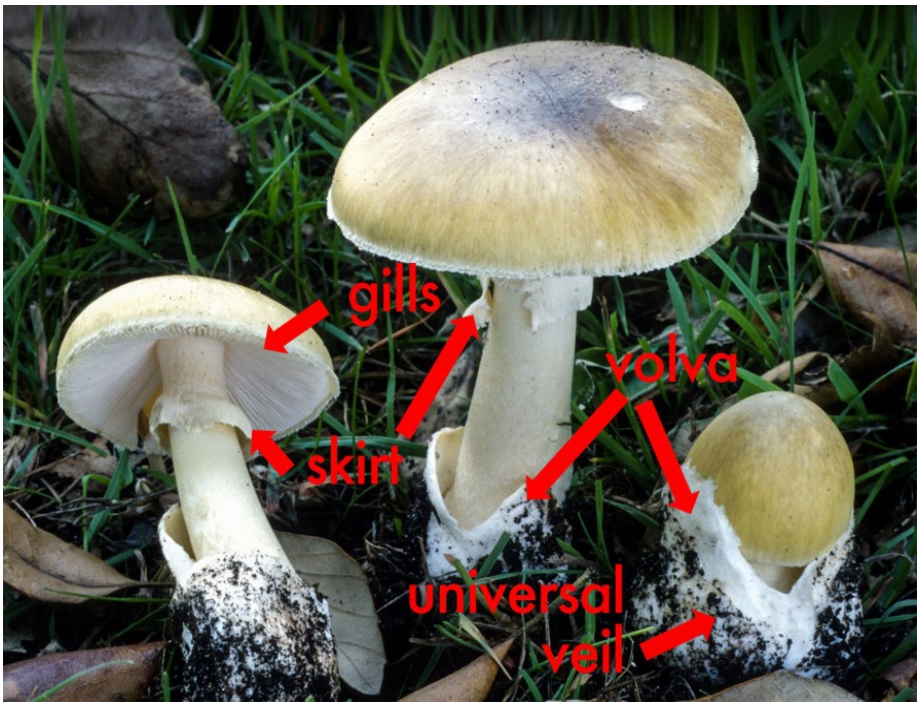
The cap is often palest at the margin (for example white or extremely pale yellow or extremely pale yellow green). The cap starts out egg shaped, exapands to rounded and eventually can become nearly flat. The cap is typically smooth and shiny when dry and can become a bit sticky when moist. At times the enclosing volva leaves a white patch on material on the cap.

The flesh is white and unchanging when cut or bruised. The gills are white to cream, crowed and free to narrowly adnate.

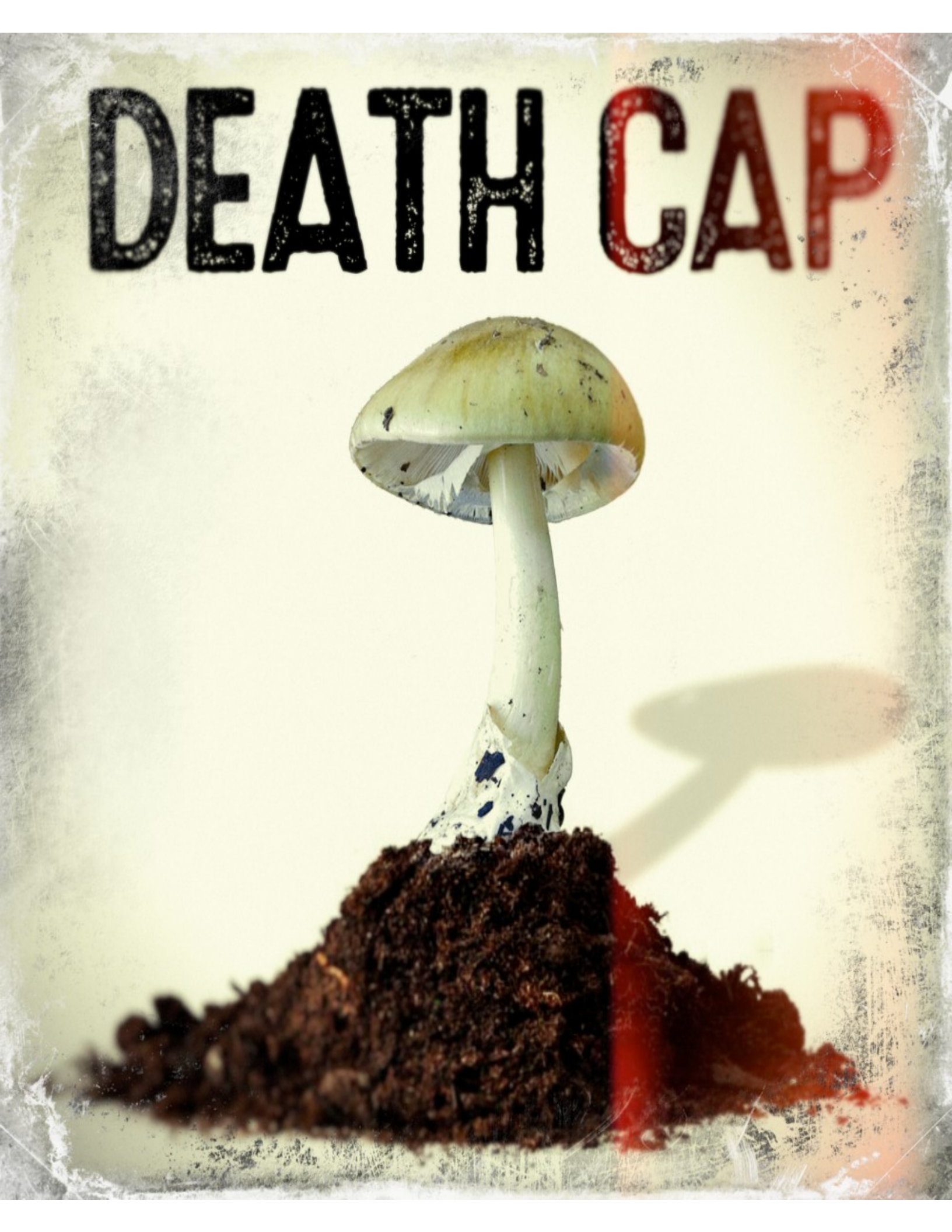
The stem is white to pale yellow below the ring, sometimes more strongly yellow near the stem base, sometimes with faint yellowish white areas above the ring. The ring is typically on the upper part of the stem and forms a membranous veil often with fine striations. The base of the stem usually forms a bulb which is wrapped in a sack-like volva.

The odor is sometimes absent in early development, becoming strong and unpleasant in age.

For a more detailed description see Rod Tulloss' Amanita Studies Site.

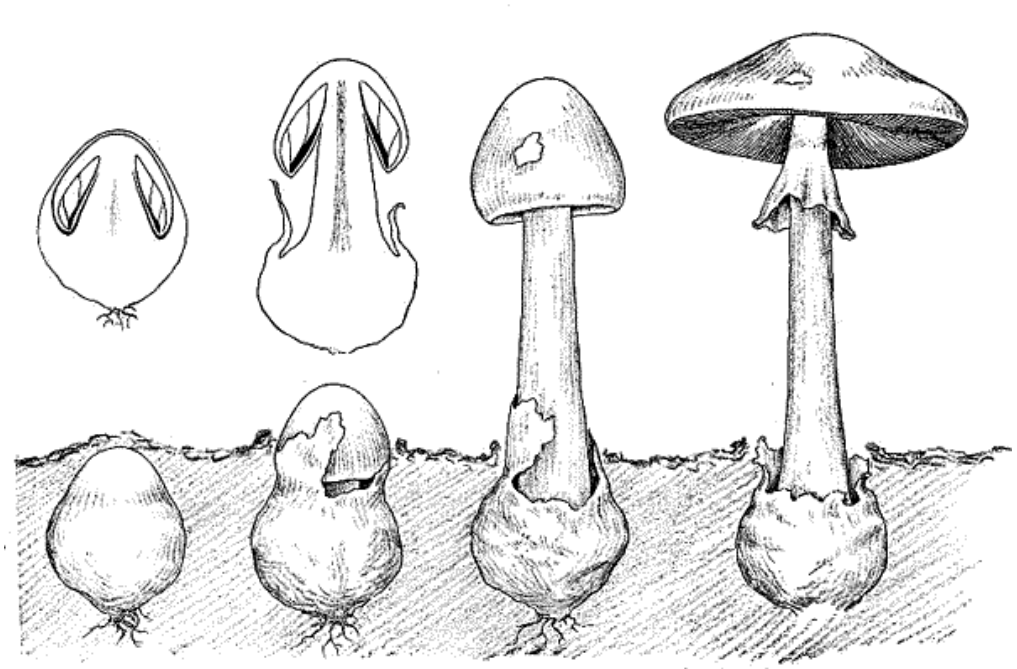


DEATH CAP



Deathcap mushroom - development

The illustration below shows various stages in the development of a Deathcap mushroom.



The Deadly Amanita. From a drawing showing the fungus in several stages of development from the egg to the mature plant (Amanita phalloides).

Leftmost, is a very immature specimen, still within its all-enveloping **universal veil**. Next is a specimen where the stem has started to expand, thereby breaking the universal veil and in the third the stem has expanded enough to put the cap well above the soil. You can see the cup-like **volva** around the base of the stem. The volva is a remnant of the universal veil and you can see a small remnant left on the cap. Usually, no veil remain for long on the cap. In the final view the cap has expanded and there is the skirt-like **ring** or **annulus** hanging around the upper part of the stem. Before the cap expanded another membrane, the **partial veil**, extended from the stem to the cap margin and covered the gills. As the cap expands the partial veil breaks where it is attached to the cap margin and falls away to produce that 'skirt' around the stem.

Source: *Some Colorado mushrooms*, figure 14, by B.O. Longyear, published in 1914 by the Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado.

Written by Heino Lepp
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Amanita phalloides (growth)

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Growth of fungal fruiting body [edit]

Polski: Wzrost owocnika.



English: young fungal fruiting bodies
Polski: młode owocniki



English: one day after
Polski: jeden dzień później



English: two days after
Polski: dwa dni później



English: three days after
Polski: trzy dni później



English: four days after
Polski: cztery dni później



English: five days after
Polski: pięć dni później



English: six days after
Polski: sześć dni później



English: seven days after
Polski: siedem dni później



English: eight days after
Polski: osiem dni później

Category: Amanita phalloides


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CZECHOWICKIE


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ZAPAŁKI
CZECHOWICKIE
ZAPAŁKI BEZPIECZNE
CZECHOWICKIE ZAKŁADY
PRZEMYSŁU ZAPAŁCZANEGO
CHRONIĆ PRZED DZIEĆ


ZAPAŁKI
CZECHOWICKIE
ZAPAŁKI BEZPIECZNE
CZECHOWICKIE ZAKŁADY
PRZEMYSŁU ZAPAŁCZANEGO
CHRONIĆ PRZED DZIEĆMI


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ZAPAŁKI BEZPIECZNE
PRZEC. 30 ZAPAŁEK
CZECHOWICKIE ZAKŁADY
PRZEMYSŁU ZAPAŁCZANEGO
CHRONIĆ PRZED DZIEĆ













Amanita phalloides












said to be close
es' Kouzma
DEN GATE FIELD
Post Time 12:45 p.m.
Old & Up Starter Allowance. Purse $18,000
Jockey Wt Comments
F Alvarado 122 Spotted for success
R Baze 122 Rounded with Baze
L Moving 122 Closed gap in sprint
C Schaneveldt 123 Runner up two back
F Duran 123 Promise at times
A Lagares 122 Best is needed
P Time 116 May need one
8 Miles. 4 Year Old Up Mdn Clmg $8,000. Purse $7,700.
Jockey Wt Comments Odds
K Sb 122 Been testing be
J Moving 122 Keeps getting close
W Arangeorgi 122 Live at this level
A Gonzalez 115 Lost photo two back
F Duran 123 Can't be ruled out
J Colon 122 Must do more
M Martinez 123 In clever hands
B Hovey 123 Not doing enough
ngs. Fillies 3 Year Old Allowance. Purse $29,000.
Jockey Wt Comments Odds
M Martinez 119 Beat up on maidens
C Schaneveldt 119 Been facing top company
L Moving 119 Had excuse last out
R Baze 119 Beat maidens by 10
F Alvarado 119 Rider a plus
rlongs. 4 Year Old & Up Clmg $4,000. Purse $8,200.
Jockey Wt Comments Odds
M Martinez 122 Drops into action spot
W Arangeorgi 122 The one to catch
R Baze 123 Scenery change may spark
J Colon 123 Hits rock bottom
F Alvarado 122 Recent maiden winner
J Hernandez 122 Done early last out
F Duran 123 Figures to improve
SEVENTH
PP Horse
12 Who's Your Papa
8 a-Lapello
1 Solo Finish
6 Sum R Rich
3 Retros Last Flight
2 a-Battle Colors
7 First Commitment
5 The Spade Rules
4 Dream Cat
9 Devandetta
10 Garfio
11 Cachito Master
EIGHTH: 1 1/16 Miles. 3 Year Old. CALIFORNIA DERBY. Purse $100,000.
PP Horse Jockey Wt Comments Odds
2 Connemara R Baze 121 Pletcher and Baze 8-5
5 Ranger Heartley J Garcia 121 Best Beyer at the distance 2-1
3 Thomas Baines M Baze 121 Stakes winner from England 7-2
6 Shudacudawudya F Duran 121 Stakes winning sprinter 6-1
1 Our Minesweeper F Alvarado 121 Talented and game 5-
4 Cahill Country I Beato 121 Gets tested for class 12-1
Ben Margot / A
Kevin Kouzma
with 18 homers
Kouzman
Kevin Kouzman
games for Clev
and was the Pa
baseman the p
seasons:
Stat
Games
Home runs
RBIs
Batting avg.
Slugging pct





















LIBERTY
IN GOD WE TRUST





Amanita phalloides
Nov. 2010, Albion











































[© MAP/Jean-Yves Grospas/Age FotoStock America, Inc.]

The death cap mushroom, *Amanita phalloides,* causes death by inhibiting the process of transcription.

[© MAP/Jean-Yves Grospas/Age FotoStock America, Inc.]

















Death Cap Mushrooms

They are growing *NOW*!
These were photographed in a lawn in Woodside, CA 10/4/2010.







Donato, a young healthy pup in our area died of Mushroom Toxicity on Aug. 17, 2010.

Dogs and children can eat these mushrooms and die from their toxicity. Keep your children and pets safe.

Pick Death Caps, bag them and throw them away. If ingested take mushroom remains and seek medical help *immediately!*

© 2010 D.Gerba

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Observations of *Amanita phalloides* (Vaill. : Fr.) Link

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Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (14483)
Tomales Bay State Park, Marin Co., California, USA
2008-11-22: Debbie Viess (amanitarita)
Observation Created

Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (55700)
Bourne, Massachusetts, USA
2010-10-17: Noah Siegel (Noah)
Image destroyed.
last year, 2016-12-27



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (15028)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2008-12-07: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (28993)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2009-11-28: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
8 years ago, 2009-11-28



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (31023)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2009-12-27: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
8 years ago, 2009-12-28



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (55586)
Orangeburg, Rockland Co., New York, USA
2010-10-15: damon brunette (damonbrunette)
Observation Created
7 years ago, 2010-10-15



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (20966)
Tomales Bay State Park, Marin Co., California, USA
2004-11-26: Ron Pastorino (Ronpast)
Comment added by Mushane: holy cow!
9 years ago, 2009-05-11



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (49779)
Mount Tamalpais State Park, Marin Co., California, USA
2010-08-06: Ken Stavropoulos (pennybun)
Observation Created
8 years ago, 2010-08-06



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (29559)
Canyon, Contra Costa Co., California, USA
2009-12-04: BakerSt10
Observation Created
8 years ago, 2009-12-05



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (22033)
near Ring Mountain Open Space Preserve, Tiburon, Marin Co, California, USA
2009-06-10: Peter G Werner (pgwerner)
Observation updated by pgwerner.
8 years ago, 2010-08-30



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (51973)
City Hall, Folsom, California, USA
2010-09-02: Steve Rogers (srogers)
Observation Created
7 years ago, 2010-09-03



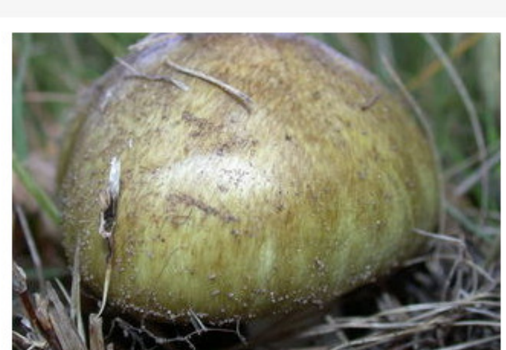
Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (10093)
Pepperwood Preserve, Santa Rosa, California, USA
2008-08-26: Debbie Drechsler (debdrex)
Observation Created



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (11977)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2008-10-04: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (9385)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2008-08-16: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (8433)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2008-07-19: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (58268)
Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, Alameda Co., California, USA
2010-11-07: Debbie Viess (amanitarita)
Image updated.
7 years ago, 2010-11-07



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (28937)
Howarth Park, Santa Rosa, California, USA
2009-11-27: Debbie Drechsler (debdrex)
Comment added by amanitarita: It looks like phalloides to me.
8 years ago, 2009-11-27



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (26648)
University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., California, USA
2009-10-15: Christian (Christian Schwarz)
Comment added by amanitarita: they're baaaaaack...
8 years ago, 2009-10-15

Observations of *Amanita phalloides* (Vaill. : Fr.) Link

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Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (503)
Aptos, California, USA
1997-03-15: Nathan Wilson (nathan)
Observation Created



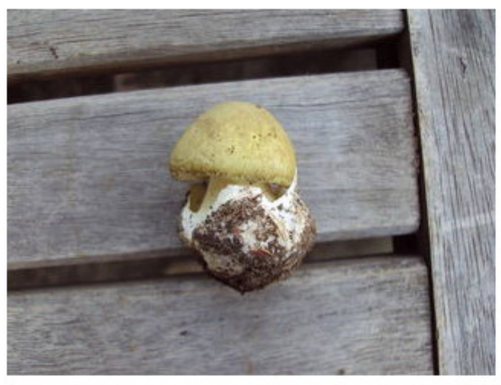
Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (24667)
Sheffield Village, Oakland, California, USA
2009-08-22: Debbie Viess (amanitarita)
Image added by amanitarita: (54739)
9 years ago, 2009-08-23



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (30490)
Petaluma, California, USA
2009-12-17: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
8 years ago, 2009-12-17



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (59901)
Albion, California, USA
2010-11-28: Ryane Snow (snowman)
Comment added by douglas: Here's an obs. for ya.
7 years ago, 2010-11-29



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (24436)
Redwood City, California, USA
2009-08-16: Micah Courteau (waynegrompsky)
Comment added by amanitarita: with what trees?
9 years ago, 2009-08-17



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (22508)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2009-06-24: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
9 years ago, 2009-06-24



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (5661)
Albion, California, USA
2007-12-01: Douglas Smith (douglas)
Observation Created



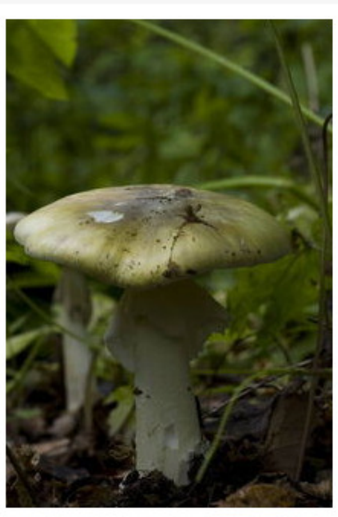
Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (19353)
Bon Tempe Reservoir, Marin Co., California, USA
2005-12-19: Ron Pastorino (Ronpast)
Observation Created



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (25991)
Point Reyes National Seashore, Marin Co., California, USA
2009-09-29: Ken Stavropoulos (pennybun)
Consensus changed from: ***Amanita sp.*** ?
8 years ago, 2009-09-29



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (29560)
Canyon, Contra Costa Co., California, USA
2009-12-04: BakerSt10
Observation Created
8 years ago, 2009-12-05



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (33928)
Akademgorodok, Novosibirsk, Russia
2009-08-30: Tatiana Bulyonkova (ressaure)
Comment added by amanitarita: hullo Tatiana!
last year, 2017-06-27



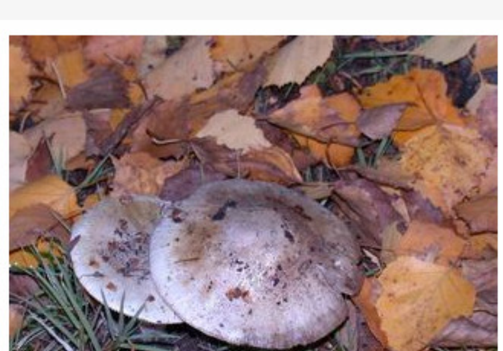
Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (30883)
Ticino, Switzerland
2009-07-28: l'acchiappafunghi
Observation Created
8 years ago, 2009-12-24



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (16230)
Orinda, California, USA
2009-01-11: Richard Sullivan (enchplant)
Observation Created



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (60707)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2010-12-12: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
7 years ago, 2010-12-12



Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (60706)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2010-12-12: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
7 years ago, 2010-12-12

Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (60453)
Petaluma, California, USA
2010-12-07: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
7 years ago, 2010-12-07

Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (58532)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2010-11-11: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation updated by darv.
7 years ago, 2010-11-11

Amanita phalloides (Vaill. : Fr.) Link (55102)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2010-10-09: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
7 years ago, 2010-10-09

Destroying Angel (*Amanita virosa, A. bisporiga* and in California *A. ocreata*)

Amanita ocreata Peck
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 36: 330. 1909.

Synonym: *Amanita bivolvata* Peck

Species Description:

- Pileus

  Cap 5-13 cm broad, convex, expanding to plano-convex; margin decurved, often plane at maturity, not striate, or if so, obscurely; surface nearly smooth, sticky when moist; color: pallid to cream, sometimes with pinkish tones; universal veil patch usually lacking, or if present, thin, appressed, whitish to buff; context moderately thick, firm, white, yellowing in KOH; odor mild at first, of fish in age; taste, mild.

- Lamellae

  Gills adnexed, crowded when young, close in age, moderately broad, white to cream.

- Stipe

  Stipe 10-22 cm tall, 1.5-3.0 cm thick, round, usually stuffed at maturity, the base bulbous; surface white, scurfy or with fine appressed scales at the apex, scattered fibrils to smooth below; partial veil thin, membranous, pallid, upper surface faintly wrinkled, lower surface cottony, forming an evanescent, ragged, superior ring, often collapsing against the stipe; volva membranous, thin, white, sac-like, erect or flattened against the stipe base.

- Spores

  Spores 9-12.5 x 7-9 µm, subglobose to oval, smooth, thin-walled, amyloid; spore print white.

- Habitat

  Solitary to scattered under Coast Liveoak (*Quercus agrifolia*); fruiting from late winter to spring.

- Edibility

  Deadly poisonous. Contains amanitoxins.



Name: ***Amanita bisporigera*** G.F. Atk.

Most Confident Observations:



Copyright © 2014 Eva Skific (Evica)



Copyright © 2012 walt sturgeon (Mycowalt)



Copyright © 2008 Dan Molter (shroomydan)

Observations of:
- This Name (297)
- This Taxon, other names (0)
- This Taxon, any name (297)
- Other Taxa, this name proposed (53)
- Other Taxa, this taxon proposed (53)
- Subtaxa

MyCoPortal
MycoBank
EOL
Google Images
Occurrence Map

Nomenclature:

Rank: Species
Status: Accepted
Name: Amanita bisporigera
Author: G.F. Atk.
Citation: Bot. Gaz. 41 : 348. (1906)
Deprecated Synonyms: *Amanitina bisporigera* (G.F. Atk.) E.-J. Gilbert, *Amanita vernella* (Murrill) Murrill, *Venenarius vernellus* Murrill, *Amanita phalloides* var. *striatula* Peck

Classification:

Domain: *Eukarya*
Kingdom: *Fungi*
Phylum: *Basidiomycota*
Class: *Agaricomycetes*
Order: *Agaricales*
Family: *Amanitaceae*
Genus: *Amanita*

Show Subtaxa

Lifeform:

Propagate to Subtaxa



Copyright © 2015 Alan Rockefeller (Alan Rockefeller)

Version: 8
Previous Version

First person to use this name on MO: Nathan Wilson
Editors: Administrator, Alan Rockefeller, R. E. Tulloss, Erlon

Brief Description:

Common names: Destroying Angel, Deadly Amanita, White Death Cap, Angel of Death and Eastern North American Destroying Angel.

Scientific name: *Amanita bisporigera* G.F. Atk.

Pileus: (3)5—10(12) cm in diameter, sub-oval when young, then convex to broadly convex, becoming plano-convex to plane or very slightly uplifted with a broad central umbo in age, glabrous, dry, sub-viscid when moist, completely stark white or occasionally slightly straw yellow to pale tannish to rosaceous over the center, margin non-striate, sometimes decorated with shredded rag-like veil remnants, involute when young.

Lamellae: Free to nearly free, close to crowded, numerous intermediate gills, white.

Stipe: 6—14(20) cm long, 0.5—2(4) cm thick, equal or tapering slightly toward the apex, solid to stuffed with a pith or hollow in age, smooth to floccose-scaly, white, not staining but sometimes discolored rosaceous or with a ting of pale brown that is concolorous with the pileus, the annulus is persistent but thin, delicate, drooping, skirt-like or sometimes slightly shredded and rag-like in appearance, sometimes missing, the base is sub-globose to globose, without a rim or cleft, the volva is a white membranous sac which is often at least partially buried along with the base.

Flesh: Thin, white throughout, not discoloring when injured.

Odor: Pleasant but pungent at first , becoming foul/sickeningly-sweet in age.

Spore Print: White or whitish.

Edibility: Deadly poisonous.

Frequency and Distribution: Common in northeastern North America, its range stretches from Newfoundland to Texas.

Microscopic Features: Spores 7—10 × 6.5—9 µm smooth, broadly elliptical to sub-globose, amyloid, basidia mostly 2-spored.

Season: June-October.

Habitat: Solitary to scattered or gregarious, sometimes cespitose, mixed coniferous and deciduous forests.

Look-a-likes: *Amanita citrina f. lavendula* and pallid forms of *Amanita brunnescens*.

Key Features: One of the most exquisitely beautiful of all mushrooms and also one of the most deadly. The entire fruit-body is stark white, the bulb and basal sac are usually buried underneath the substrate.

Descriptions: [Create]

Public Description (Default) [Edit]
Public Description [Edit]

Comments

Add Comment

No one has commented yet.

Created: 2007-01-09 21:03:59 PST (-0800) **by** Nathan Wilson (nathan)
Last modified: 2014-01-01 19:41:00 PST (-0800) **by** Erlon (Herbert Baker)
Viewed: 1803 times, **last viewed:** 2018-08-30 16:20:20 PDT (-0700)
Show Log









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Name: ***Amanita virosa*** (Fr.) Bertill.

Edit Name
Bulk Name Edit
Add Name
Change Synonyms
Deprecate
Email Tracking

Most Confident Observations:



Copyright © 2010 Irene Andersson (irenea)



Copyright © 2012 Thea Chesney (thea)



Copyright © 2017 Karen (oldmanofthewoods)

Version: 3
Previous Version

Observations of:
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This Taxon, any name (5)
Other Taxa, this name proposed (39)
Other Taxa, this taxon proposed (39)

MyCoPortal
MycoBank
EOL
Google Images
Occurrence Map

Nomenclature:

Rank: Species
Status: Accepted
Name: Amanita virosa
Author: (Fr.) Bertill.
Citation:

Classification:

Genus: *Amanita*

Show Subtaxa
Refresh from Genus

Lifeform:

Propagate to Subtaxa

Descriptions: [Create]

There are no descriptions for this name yet.

First person to use this name on MO: Nathan Wilson
Editors: R. E. Tulloss

Comments

Add Comment

No one has commented yet.

Created: 2007-06-18 22:53:38 PDT (-0700) **by** Nathan Wilson (nathan)
Last modified: 2007-09-22 09:46:13 PDT (-0700) **by** R. E. Tulloss (ret)
Viewed: 342 times, **last viewed:** 2018-08-30 15:47:34 PDT (-0700)


Destroying Angel
Amanita virosa











Amanita virosa (Amanita bisporigera) - KOH on cap

Name: ***Amanita ocreata*** Peck

Most Confident Observations:



Copyright © 2012 David Rust (incredulis)



Copyright © 2008 Darvin DeShazer (darv)



Copyright © 2008 Darvin DeShazer (darv)

Observations of:
- This Name (152)
- This Taxon, other names (0)
- This Taxon, any name (152)
- Other Taxa, this name proposed (26)
- Other Taxa, this taxon proposed (26)
- Subtaxa

MyCoPortal
MycoBank
EOL
Google Images
Occurrence Map

Nomenclature:

Rank: Species
Status: Accepted
Name: Amanita ocreata
Author: Peck
Citation: Bull. Torrey bot. Club 36(6): 330 (1909)
Deprecated Synonyms: *Amanita bivolvata* Peck, *Venenarius bivolvatus* (Peck) Murrill
Misspellings: *Amanita ochreata*

Classification:

Domain: *Eukarya*
Kingdom: *Fungi*
Phylum: *Basidiomycota*
Class: *Agaricomycetes*
Order: *Agaricales*
Family: *Amanitaceae*
Genus: *Amanita*

Show Subtaxa

Lifeform:

Propagate to Subtaxa



Copyright © 2011 Darvin DeShazer (darv)

Version: 3
Previous Version

First person to use this name on MO: Nathan Wilson
Editors: Alan Rockefeller, walt sturgeon

Brief Description:

http://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/species/Amanita_ocreata.html

Descriptions: [Create]

Public Description (Default) [Edit]

Comments

Add Comment

No one has commented yet.

Created: 2007-01-10 00:03:58 EST (-0500) **by** Nathan Wilson (nathan)
Last modified: 2012-04-09 23:34:43 EDT (-0400) **by** walt sturgeon (Mycowalt)
Viewed: 5778 times, **last viewed:** 2018-09-01 20:16:44 EDT (-0400)
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Observations of ***Amanita ocreata*** Peck

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Amanita ocreata Peck (92319)
Pleasant Hill, California, USA
2012-04-09: David Rust (incredulis)
Comment added by Christian Schwarz: Nice!
6 years ago, 2012-04-09

Amanita ocreata Peck (66649)
Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA
2011-03-05: Noah Siegel (Noah)
Image destroyed.
last year, 2016-12-27



Amanita ocreata Peck (6983)
Petaluma, California, USA
2008-03-07: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



Amanita ocreata Peck (6952)
Petaluma, California, USA
2008-02-29: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



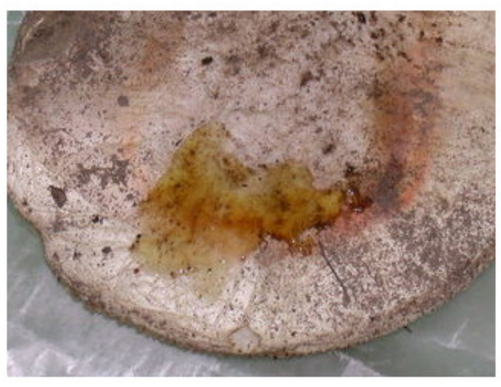
Amanita ocreata Peck (70805)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2011-06-29: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
7 years ago, 2011-07-03



Amanita ocreata Peck (70206)
Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve, Contra Costa Co., California, USA
2011-06-24: Debbie Viess (amanitarita)
Image added by amanitarita: Image #154397
7 years ago, 2011-06-27



Amanita ocreata Peck (233619)
Pleasant Hill, California, USA
2016-02-26: Mike McCurdy (lesmcurdy)
Herbarium record added by ret: *RET 728-10* @ Herbarium Amanitarum Rooseveltensis (RET)
7 months ago, 2018-01-06



Amanita ocreata Peck (7015)
Petaluma, California, USA
2008-03-12: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



Amanita ocreata Peck (7014)
Petaluma, California, USA
2008-03-12: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



Amanita ocreata Peck (6795)
Petaluma, California, USA
2008-02-15: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created



Amanita ocreata Peck (33589)
Oakland Hills, Oakland, California, USA
2010-02-13: Debbie Viess (amanitarita)
Image added by amanitarita: (78070)
8 years ago, 2010-02-14

Amanita ocreata Peck (108188)
Santa Cruz, California, USA
2010-01-07: Noah Siegel (Noah)
Image destroyed.
last year, 2016-12-27



Amanita ocreata Peck (14482)
Tomales Bay State Park, Marin Co., California, USA
2008-11-22: Debbie Viess (amanitarita)
Observation Created



Amanita ocreata Peck (32925)
Oakland Hills, Oakland, California, USA
2010-01-29: Debbie Viess (amanitarita)
Image updated.
7 years ago, 2011-04-18



Amanita ocreata Peck (270769)
Sierra Azul Open Space Preserve, Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co., California, USA
2017-02-23: Alan Rockefeller (Alan Rockefeller)
Image added.
last year, 2017-02-24

Amanita ocreata Peck (92976)
Sierra Azul Open Space Preserve, Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co., California, USA
2012-04-18: Alan Rockefeller (Alan Rockefeller)
Comment added by amanitarita: good to see your illustration of the cut ocreata stipe here.
last year, 2017-07-01

Amanita ocreata Peck (313450)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2018-03-30: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created
5 months ago, 2018-03-30

Amanita ocreata Peck (733)
Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., California, USA
2003-03-21: Darvin DeShazer (darv)
Observation Created

Name: *Galerina autumnalis* (Peck) A.H. Sm. & Singer

Most Confident Observations:



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Observations of:
- This Name (63)
- This Taxon, other names (529)
- This Taxon, any name (592)
- Other Taxa, this name proposed (41)
- Other Taxa, this taxon proposed (85)

MyCoPortal
MycoBank
Google Images
Occurrence Map

Nomenclature:

Rank: Species
Status: Deprecated
Name: Galerina autumnalis
Author: (Peck) A.H. Sm. & Singer
Citation:
Preferred Synonyms: ***Galerina marginata*** (Batsch) Kühner
Deprecated Synonyms: *Galerina venenata* A. Sm., *Galerina unicolor* (Fr.) Singer, *Gymnopilus autumnalis* (Peck) Murrill, *Agaricus unicolor*, *Agaricus autumnalis*, *Psilocybe marginata*, *Galerula unicolor*, *Galerula marginata*, *Pholiota unicolor*, *Galera unicolor*, *Naucoria autumnalis*, *Galera marginata*, *Pholiota marginata*, *Nematoloma marginatum*, *Agaricus marginatus* Batsch, *Galerina marginata* f. *unicolor*, *Agaricus caudicinus* var. *denudatus*, *Galerina unicolor* (Vahl) Singer
Misspellings: *Galerina narginata*

Classification:

Domain: *Eukarya*
Kingdom: *Fungi*

Lifeform:

(shroomydan)

Version: 4
Previous Version

First person to use this name on MO: Nathan Wilson
Editors: Alan Rockefeller, aythya-amanita

Phylum: *Basidiomycota*
Class: *Agaricomycetes*
Order: *Agaricales*
Family: *Hymenogastraceae*
Genus: *Galerina*

Brief Description:

Galerina autumnalis is a relatively small, brown mushroom that often forms clusters on well decayed logs. This species is commonly known as the Deadly Galerina because it produces a very potent and dangerous toxin known as α-amanitin. The same toxin is found in the Death Angel mushroom and other *Amanita* species, and may lead to death if consumed. Specifically, the toxin produced attacks RNA polymerase in cells, which is needed to transcribe DNA into RNA. Once ingested, the toxin accumulates in the liver and often causes organ failure and death (Volk 2003). The fruiting body is small and inconspicuous, often superficially resembling edible honey mushrooms.

Descriptions: [Create]

Public Description (Default) [Edit]
Draft For 2008/2009 Eol University Species Pages Initiative By Karl Richte (Private)

Comments

Add Comment

Get rid of the term “deprecated”!
By: Oluna & Adolf Ceska (aceska@telus.net) 2012-12-05 20:07:19 PST (-0800)



The term “deprecated” might be commonly used in the computer terminology, but there is no mention of it in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. I don’t know who the International Code of Nomenclature of … says, but I hope that the term “deprecated” is deprecated there as well. Is not the term “synonym” or “synonymous” sufficient in this context? Adolf

Just saw this comment
By: Nathan Wilson (nathan) 2011-12-18 06:23:32 PST (-0800)



I think I started using the term 'deprecate' in the sense of computer software. Looking at some definitions, I mean something along the lines of:

From http://www.thefreedictionary.com/deprecate:
3. Computer Science: To mark (a component of a software standard) as obsolete to warn against its use in the future so that it may be phased out.

From http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/deprecate
1. to express earnest disapproval of.
2. to urge reasons against; protest against (a scheme, purpose, etc.).

not

From http://www.thefreedictionary.com/deprecate:
1. To express disapproval of; deplore.
2. To belittle; depreciate.

http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/deprecate
3.to depreciate; belittle.
4.Archaic. to pray for deliverance from.

Although sometimes I do pray for deliverance from name changes :-).

If you have another term you like better, let me know.

deprication
By: Dan Molter (shroomydan) 2010-04-22 22:58:33 PDT (-0700)



Can we please find a softer word. "Deprecate" is stronger than "loath". I don't think the name *Galerina autumnalis* is bad enough to warrant the "deprecated" epithet.

deprecated
By: aythya-amanita 2010-02-02 15:51:16 PST (-0800)

Recent DNA studies show that this is just a synonym for *Galerina marginata*.

Created: 2007-01-09 21:03:52 PST (-0800) **by** Nathan Wilson (nathan)
Last modified: 2011-12-18 06:41:13 PST (-0800) **by** aythya-amanita
Viewed: 11406 times, **last viewed:** 2018-08-30 16:09:27 PDT (-0700)
Show Log









Treatment is Available for Amanita Poisoning

A long-term clinical trial of intravenous silibinin is available in the US. For more information on the clinical trial, and for hospitals and physicians to enroll amatoxin poisoning victims, https://sites.google.com/site/legalonsil/.

If you have a suspected case of amatoxin-mushroom poisoning, immediately call the Legalon® SIL hotline: 866-520-4412.

Mushroom Poisoning
Call the Legalon SIL Hotline
(866) 520-4412
for a possible antidote to the deadly poison.





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